The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 83 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
4th April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
13th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.
The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—
A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	7th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. ,,	10th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	10th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Amoshi'a	6143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 3½ per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK. LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th [illegible] of each month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the
Copies of Survivor or Survivors Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.
The Bank issues drafts on Nova Goa.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUM SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marsellles	8800	19th Sep	28th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6532	29th Sep	9th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7690	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
†"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
†These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	831	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	484	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 6th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KASARA 1195, Thur. 9th April a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 10th April, *6 a.m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S S. "KASARA," 1195, tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ..... 3413 Thursday 16th April.
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOT ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
6th April 1914.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
393 Agents.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	28rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957.
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street. } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hurmus St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

IT IS

WASTE OF MONEY

TO INSTAL

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

without backing these necessary first aid Fire Appliances by an even more indispensable article to help fight a fire in its first and earliest stage and that is The Watchman's Tell Tale Watch, in the use of which one need never be unprepared for a fire. In the use of a Watchman's Tell Tale Watch if a fire does occur, little time would elapse before it is discovered by the watchman who is controlled by a Tell Tale Watch which will always insure the faithful carrying out of the duties allotted to the watchman and which compels him, at such intervals as may be fixed by those who employ him to regularly visit all parts of a building under his supervision during the night. Without a Tell Tale Watch there can be no certainty as to whether the watchman has faithfully patrolled his rounds. Without the use of a Tell Tale Watch

SLEEPING RAMOSEES

are encouraged. It is rumoured that the last fire at Colaba was only discovered after the roof of the building fell in. What became of all the Watchmen employed on the Colaba Cotton Green and the Mills in that vicinity?

The work of early detection of fire is essential and only possible with a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

and early detection of fire by a watchman offers an opportunity of dealing with it before it spreads and defeats the possibilities of any Hand Fire Extinguisher which can be used by the watchman himself after he has signalled the assistance of the Fire Brigade
Tell Tale Watches at Rs. 65/- each may be obtained from

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—8

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort.
Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

MUSSOORIE Visitors can travel in comfort from Dehra Dun Ry. Station to Rajpur in a 6 Passenger closed Landaulette Motor Car, or R. T. Landaus to order. Orders booked at Allen's Garage and Livery Stables, Dehra Dun. U.P. 1367

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL patronized by Europeans only; stands in one of the best and unrivalled situation. Westerly exposure. Rooms large. Terms moderate. B. B. de SOUZA Proprietor. 1919

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED in July a Professor of Philosophy. Good salary and prospects for a well qualified man.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Barelly College. 1342

WANTED—By European Firm, an Office ACCOUNTS CLERK. Thoroughly efficient bookkeeper need only apply to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2075

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED TURNER. Wages Rs. 45 per month with overtime. Permanent Employment. Stage age and forward copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., P. O. Hutti. (Deccan). 1436

THIRD OFFICER WANTED for The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., steamer "Shwedagon."

Pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply in person to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 14/16, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 2135

WANTED—Two fully qualified VETERINARY GRADUATES for service in the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind. Pay Rs. 40, and allowance Rs. 15, total Rs. 55, per mensem. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. The services is pensionable. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality, and educational qualifications.

S. G. HAJI,
Deputy Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.
2098 W. D. No. 37, Karachi.

WANTED for Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya, Ratangarh,

1.—PRINCIPAL, being a graduate and experienced teacher, a follower of Sanatandharma, knowing perfect Hindu and Sanskrit

2.—A TEACHER, matriculated, with the same qualifications.

3.—A GOVERNESS for a gentleman's private Girls' School, Ratangarh, a competent Hindi and Sanskrit teacher.

Pay according to qualifications. Applicants are invited to correspond with the undersigned together with copies of their testimonials.

Sagarmull Muhalaka,
Secretary, Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya,
Ratangarh (Bikaner).
1435

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AES
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—A POSITION as BANDMASTER by European having Excellent references. Address "Experienced." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

WANTED—A copy of "Delhi: Past and Present" by H. C. Fanshawe.—Apply stating price required, to The REGISTRAR, Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 1390

WANTED at once for Mussoorie Branch a young Lady Assistant, must have experience.—Apply stating salary with photo to TREVILLION & CLARK, Drapers, Lucknow. 1362

WANTED TO BUY in lots Thacker & Co., Ld., and Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., SHARES. Apply with price required and number to DALPATRAM N. MEHTA, Ltmda Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad. 1407

WANTED for the Ranchi Club, Chota, Nagpur, a good tennis marker; must be able to play well and undertake complete management of six pacca courts.

Apply with reference to HON. SECRETARY, Ranchi Club, Ranchi. 1364

WANTED.—An English Nurse for Srinagar and Goolmary for two boys of 5 and 4 years. Must have been educated in Europe.—Apply to Mrs. SYKES, care of D. J. Sykes, Accountant-General, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1360

WILL you have a look at our newly polished TANDUR STONES by improved Steam Polishing Machine. They are next to marble. Flooring with these undertaken with all materials and labour. BHISEY WAGLE, CHOGLE & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Tel. No. 239. 2142

WANTED three fully trained INDIAN NURSES, unmarried or widows, for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Pay Rs. 25 per month with free board and quarters. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SURGEON, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. 1391

WANTED:—Immediately.—For Insurance Office.—EXPERT TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.—Salary according to qualifications.—To really good man liberal salary would be paid." Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2125

WANTED a qualified and expert B. A. L. T., as HEAD MASTER for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Rs. 100 P. M., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should in first instance be made by letter accompanied with copies of testimonials before the 1st of May, 1914, to THE MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 1434

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment Pay Rupees 50/- per month. Preference will be given to applicant with experience in Buildings, Bridges and Roads and capable of taking out quantities and preparing Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received by the undersigned on or before April 15th, 1914.

(Sd) S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 30 March, 1914. 2126

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN FOR SALE Light car two seated Rs. 2,000; no offers, or wanted in exchange motor cycle with side car and reasonable cash. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2175

FOR SALE—6 cyl. 18/24 H. P. RENAULT CAR, with luxurious limousine body, four comfortable seats inside, Michelin tyres, two of them steel studded; five Ducellier lamps, horn, once spare wheel in a box fitted in a well on the step board; luggage railing on the canopy, with tools and spares. Done up in Paris before despatch. If you want a reliable handsome car, do not miss this opportunity. Apply to Box No. 385 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2178

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

A "Trilby Car," four-seated, by Windover, Long Acre, London, suitable for cob or horse 15-3; very smart and easy running, cost landed, Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 550.

A set of black English Harness, silver mounted, in very good condition, suitable for horse 15-1. Price Rs. 45.

A pair of handsome young Bloodhounds "Nero" and "Neva"; dog and bitch, prize winners at dog shows, 14 months old. Pedigree on application. Price Rs. 500 the pair.

Apply to DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, I. G. Police, Lucknow 1377

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.

2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.

3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.

4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.

5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.

6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case with 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.

7. ½ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross. Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

FOR SALE—Laundry machinery and Marshall's Steam Engine, 8 H. P. Horizontal, Donkey Pump and accessories. Apply V. NARONDASS, 35, Khota's Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 2161

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C.I. 1388

FOR SALE a Bargain, Owner going to the hills—A Humberette Cycle Car new last month in splendid running order, most economical, cost Rs. 2,900 with extras price Rs. 1,600 no offers.—Apply RAJ KUMAR ANAND SINGH, Meerut. 1405

OWNER GOING HOME—B Aust. G. SYLVIO, 7 years, I.P.A.C., vetted sound in 1912. Now playing in fast chukkers, has a beautiful mouth, and will be a good pony, Rs. 1,600.—G. O. SIMSON, 34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse, Secunderabad, Deccan. 1387

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Brass and Reed Band instruments, together with lamps, music stands and a large selection of up-to-date military Band music. The instruments include a brand new pair of side drums.

Apply to the ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1376

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.

Bargain, Rs. 75 only.

Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

FOR SALE, a complete set of Brass and Reed BAND INSTRUMENTS, together with lamps, music stands, and a large selection of up-to-date Military Band Music. The instruments include a brand new pair of Side Drums.

Apply to THE ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1401

TRIUMPH Motor Bicycle for sale, 1910 model with Roc two speed gear and free engine.

Practically the whole engine renewed within the last year.

Tyres in good order, spare Whittle belt, Ritch tube, Lucas lamp and Veeder cyclometer.

The above is doing 600 miles per month regularly and is in good order except the gear which wants repairs. Available April 15th if owner's leave approved. Price Rs. 450. Or offers.

Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, Lucknow. 1376

TO BE LET.

LONOVLA—TO LET, nice cottage with 3 rooms(furnished) lavatory bathroom and kitchen. Pleasant hill-side view. Apply to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2157

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI MODY was granted two different Powers of Attorney by me by deeds executed on the 8th, and 10th May, 1906, respectively. The said Powers of Attorney are cancelled.

(Sd.) MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
2163

THE COSMOPOLITAN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Cosmopolitan Bank, Limited, will be held at its registered Office, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) to transact the following business:—

To adopt the Director's Report, audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of Mr. B. L. Thosar, F. L. A. A. (Lon.), provisionally made by the Board to audit the present accounts of the Company.

To appoint Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration, and

To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting by the Directors.

By the order of the Board,
B. N. MERCHANT,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1914. 2102

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late RAMJI GOVINDJI are offered for sale by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed of the said estate in Suit No. 244 of 1908. Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the Receiver at his office in the High Court House, Bombay, or to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA as his Attorneys at their office at Old Agra Bank Buildings, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, before the 21st day of April 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Babulgaon Taluka, Yeotmal, in Berars, admeasuring 7 acres 9 goonthas, bearing Survey No. 12 (a small portion of this land is used as fields and yields income) and the rest is large compound wherein is situate the Ginning factory with all out-houses and engineers' quarters. There is also a well with excellent drinking water. The yard on which cotton ginning factory stands is capable off stocking very large quantity of cotton. The Ginning factory is pukka built factory containing complete working machinery.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or land together with a pukka built house standing thereon situate at Babulgaon aforesaid. The building is opposite to the property described in Lot No. I and has been used as residence and the Pedhi.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at DHAMANGAON in the Amroti District in Berars containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading therto. On this land stands a very valuable Cotton Press with complete Machinery in very good working order with two big fresh water, wells and garden and with al. out-houses and a bungalow.

LOT No. IV.—All that undivided three annas share in the Ginning factory and the land appertaining thereto situate at Arvi in the Wardha District in the Berars. This Ginning factory is known as Mojiram Baldevdas Factory with complete machinery in very good working order and all the out-houses.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1914.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
2072 Receiver's Attorneys.

THE BHAVNAGAR CITY AND MGF., CO., LD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co. Ld., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undermentioned address for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—

Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas, for the residue of the term of 99 yeard secured by a lease dated the 19th day of September, 1884, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhawnagar, with the presshouse and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only.)

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgart's Patent Presses with 10 Fleet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2 Hodgart's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pans to Lever Joints. Steel door, mountings with eccentric motion Opener, Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths, Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.

1 Horizontal H. P. Steam Engine, cylinder 16in. Diar and 24in. strocks with cut off, expansion valves actuated by Governors made in 1884.

1 Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft Eccentrics connecting rods, Guids, etc.

1 Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.

2 Weighing machines with boxes, weights, corner aprons complete.

2 Hydraulic gauges 6 T. 6 in. diar. with pipe and valve.

1 Lancashire Boiler 24ft. x 6ft.—6in. diar. with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diar made by Yatez and Thomas Coy. Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.

PRABHASHANKER VENISHANKER,
KALIANRAI SHANKERPRASAD,
Liquidators.
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1694

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra Dep.	8.45
23.20 „	Delhi „	6.0
5.48 „	Bhatinda „	23.43
7.21 „	Ferozepore Cantt: „	22. 9
8.56 „	Lahore Cant: West „	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad „	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) „	15.51
12.49 „	Jhelum „	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi „	13.32
19.10 „	Nowshera „	9.47
20.13 „	Peshawar Cantt: „	8.43

A Ist and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.		H.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 „	Delhi	„ 4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep: 2.11
3.27 „	Saharanpur	„ 23. 5
5.10 „	Ambala Cantt:	„ 21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.	Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
A. M. H. M.		H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Pombay (Colaba) Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 „	Grant Road „	6. 6 7. 9
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 „	Ahmedabad „	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 „	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda ..	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi ..	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

THE CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS that successfully dealt with the several conflagrations that followed the recent big fire at the Colaba Cotton Green, were manufactured by Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & Sons London, who are represented in India by Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Calcutta and Bombay. 2113

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

OWING to the EASTER HOLIDAYS, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1914, for completion of the return journey by 1st NOON on Tuesday the 14th April, 1914.

In the cases mentioned in paras (a) (b) (c) & (d) page 99 and foot-note page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times specified on Tuesday the 14th April 1914.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 25th March 1914. 262

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, will be held at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1914, at the office of the Association, Basteori Road, Fort, to adopt the Annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

ALEX R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
31st March, 1914. 2110

NOTICE.

Re. Insolvency Nos. 573 & 622 of 1913
AND
Re. Velji Narpat & Co. Vasanji Velji & Co.
and Vasanji Pasu & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above firms or any of them should lodge their claims with the necessary proofs of at the Pehdi at Vadgadi within 14 days hereof. Neghji one of the Trustees Mandvi of Khimji High Court of Bombay in appointed by the Order dated 18th February Insolvency by an Act lodged within the said 1914. All claims not said three firms or of any period will be deemed to be waived.

The debtors of the said required to pay all of them are hereby to the Trustees or to the moneys due by them attorneys at their office undersigned as their within seven days from No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, the date hereof.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1914.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Composition Scheme sanctioned by the High Court.
2120

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kanhsi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and wheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

No 53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COLABA.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th current on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton at Colaba at the times and places mentioned below.

At the Jatha No. 51 opposite the Jatha of the Moffusee Co., at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

About 60 Full Pressed Bales of Dabhoi Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

At the Hydraulic Press in the Jatha at Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey & Co., at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Loose Miraj and Nagpur Cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 6th, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved the subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event o this wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI
Secretary & Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
SUIT NO. 617 OF 1913.
Hajee Rajab vs. Fakirunibi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

Gold and Silver ornaments consisting of gold taviz, gold braclets, pearl korufuls diamond nose-ring, small pearls, gold buttons, nose ring, tigernails, ruby buttons, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS.
Suit No. 964 of 1913.
Khotizabai v. Mahomed Husein and ors.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the Shop No. 7, at Lalsingh Mansingh, opposite the Crawford Market, the good-will and the remaining Stock-in-trade of the shop consisting of lady's gent's and children's English boots and shoes of various descriptions qualities and make, small and large boxes of boot polish and shop furniture etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots should be cleared away the next day on paying the balance of the purchase money.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at Kalidass Narondass and Bros., Jaitha No. 69 at the Cotton Green Colaba, behind the Hydraulic Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 125 Full Pressed Bales Broach cotton and 2 large heaps of loose Broach cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also at 5 p.m., on the same day at Jaitha No. 54-55, Apollo Reclamation rented by Bhawanidass Luckmidas.

About 30 Full Pressed Bales Mathia cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 6th, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, ARTISTIC AND SUBSTANTIAL TEAK, BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve at 14, Gymkhana Chambers, near Carlton Hotel. Fort, handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large oblong dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, meat safe, marble top tables, tiled, teapoys, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, octagon and round tables, hat stands, umbrella stands, panel doors clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, Ladies low chairs, Lord Curzon chairs, crockery utensils, rich crockery stands, bookstands, drawing room cabinet, Japanese vases, old China jars and vases, wall and table clocks, office chairs, chesterfield sofas, dressing chest of drawers, garden pop, Milner's safe on stand, hanging lamps, revolving book cases, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Robb and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 4th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, ARTISTIC AND SUBSTANTIAL TEAK, BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at 43, Apollo Street, Fort, handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, such as rich drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, handsome hall cabinet, corner cabinets, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing chest of drawers, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, meat safe, marble top teapoys plain teapoys, marble top tables, single and double bedsteads, bookstands, revolving bookstands, umbrella stands, clothes and gown presses, single and double almyrahs, Lord Curzon chairs, drawing room cabinet, Japanese vases, office chairs, hanging lamps, octagon and round tables.

The property of A. D. Robert proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 20th instant.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 6th, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Our **MAMMOTH** double Programme.

A Complete Vaudeville Programme and the most expensive film ever brought to India.

DELAVALE
AND
GILBERT

MISS LILLY VOCKLER
Comedienne.

MISS ELSIE PATTMANN
Soprano.

MISS DORIS COOKE
Soprano-Soubrette.

MR. GEORGE ROBINS

The Versatile marvel in his well-known Ventriloquial Act. Mr. Robins has had the honour of being commanded on several occasions to entertain **ROYALITY,** and last year was especially engaged to appear before **H. R. H. THE PRINCE** of **WALES** at Oxford.

NOW SHOWING the **LIFE** and **TIMES** of

QUEEN VICTORIA,

THE GOOD, from 1837 to the end of the Crimean War.

£ 20,000

was expended to perfect every detail. The famous characters of the Victorian Era, portrayed with uncanny fidelity.

THE EXCELSIOR CHOIR, under the direction of Mr. Louis Cowen, will sing in the Westminster Abbey Scenes and render special Choral Music at the **Coronation** of **QUEEN VICTORIA.** This is one of the most elaborate scenes ever filmed and has been produced regardless of expense. **A BRITISH TRUMPH.**

TO-NIGHT

At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPEIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

WE SHALL PRESENT

THE

MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAY

MAX WISHES HE ADN'T

A powerful Comedy absolutely packed with Fun and Merriment of 2,000 ft. of PICTURES.

Also

THE REDMAN'S LOYALTY

American Wied West Drama

DONOT MISS THIS STAR FILM.

And

Pathe's Gazette and Comics

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.

PRIZE MATINEE
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-30 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271**

A Drama Bristling with Sensation.

THE HIDDEN MESSAGE
IN TWO PARTS.

SEE:—

The exciting motor-chase.
The thrilling boat-race.
The sensational balloon flight.
The balloon on fire
And the tremendous balloon catastrophe.

Packed full from end to end with exciting incidents that will hold all simply spellbound.

THE LADY of SHALOTT

A picturesque rendering of Tennyson's famous poem.

Full Complement of Comics.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. **Extra Show—11-15 to12-30**

Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Films for Sale or Hire.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN-RICKARD CIRCUIT.
VENI, VIDI, VICI.

LA SCALA

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TWO HOUSES

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

Theatre packed at each performance; 100's unable to obtain a seat.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
LAST FOUR NIGHTS

OF

REYNOLDS
AND
DONEGAN

AN UNDOUBTED AND GENUINE SUCCESS
RECALLED AGAIN AND AGAIN

REYNOLD & DONEGAN

THE WHIRLWIND WHIRLERS

DO NOT MISS

seeing these Champion Skaters of the World

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND ORIGINAL ACT SEEN ON ANY STAGE.

THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF

REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN

You will never have the opportunity of seeing an act of this description in Bombay again.

LUCILLE SAVOY
THE SINGING VENUS
In Parisian art Posing with
GORGEOUS ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.

ALBERTO MARINI
THE GREAT TENOR—CARUSO'S RIVAL.
Brilliant Reception at every Performance of

WILLIMS AND RANKIN

THE MUSICAL DUO
IN STIRRING MUSICAL SPECIALITY
POST HORN AND CORNET PLAYING EXTRAORDINARY
LATEST FILM RELEASES FROM LONDON.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES
The only Theatre in Bombay that gives
CHANGE OF PICTURES
TWICE A WEEK
-AND

CHANGE OF ARTISTES EVERY WEEK.

LOOK OUT! FRIDAY NEXT
ANOTHER GIGANTIC ATTRACTION
SENSATIONAL ENGAGEMENT OF
ENGLANDS GREAT "STAR" Vaudeville Artestes,

FARR AND FARLAND
THE DUDE & THE AMIABLE ASS
Engaged at a Fabulous Salary
AMERICA'S LEADING COMEDY GYMNASTS

RICHARD BROS.
In their screamingly funny act.

ALBERTO THE GREAT.
IN MAGICAL NONSENSE ASSISTED BY

PRETTY PIXIE LAING.

THE
BANDMANN-RICKARD CIRCUIT OF THEATRES
Implies the best in Vaudeville.
A Selection from the best the World can Ofire.
WE ARE NOW QUITE CONFIDENT.
BOMBAY WANTS THE BEST
Our Patron's comfort is studied in every respect.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO GRAND STAR FILM
"FOR EAST IS EAST"
AND
"BLIND RETRIBUTION"
AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The one depicting the despotism and utmost cruelty of an Oriental Prince. The other showing superstitions in most horrible form.

Saturday and Sunday, Matinee,

5-15 to 6-45, and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

HALF PRICES.

Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266.

A CARD.

Are you desirous of entering into public life? A fluent command of English is an in dispensable asset. Take a course of lessons *with* me in vocabulary-building. I am a self-taught man, and therefore free from any proneness towards scholastic pedantry. I know from first-hand experience the difficulties that beset the beginner. My instructions are simple and direct; and I take a painstaking interest in the progress of my pupils. My services are also available for collaboration in any literary work Interview by appointment.

GEOFFREY ISAACS,
C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others rexaminations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Pars Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Orders books applied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident **business.**

Applications for rates and terms will receive our promp attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

WORLDS GREATEST PLEASURE.

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at

English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Yummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-western and extreme northern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the sub-montane districts. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme southern districts. Temperature is in excess at Mainpuri, Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Thunderstorms or duststorms have given light local rain in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0.10" Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Minimum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in south Hyderabad and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and normal or in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature is in defect at Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad; minimum temperature is below normal at Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall due to thunderstorms have been fairly general on the western Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan and Mysore, and light and local in the south-east Central Provinces. Thunderstorms have occurred also in Hyderabad but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

A few thunderstorms are possible on the north Coromandel coast and in the adjacent parts of the Madras. Deccan, Hyderabad and the south-east Central Province

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 4th of April 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	94.8	69.4	70	..	10.74	—0.16
Jask	85.3	73.5	88	..	4.54	0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	90.1	81.6	71	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.9	69.6	48	..	1.50	—0.04
Rawalpindi	91.7	59.1	46	..	10.60	2.13
Lahore	99.8	63.4	39	..	3.51	0.17
Sirsa	102.5	65.4	45	..	1.60	—0.09
Ambala	98.9	61.3	32	..	2.23	—3.22
Delhi	99.8	72.2	31	..	0.74	—2.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.2	73.5	44	..	0.32	—1.25
Mainpuri	104.5	73.1	39	..	1.52	—0.59
Jhansi	103.4	77.8	13	..	0.91	—0.88
Cawnpore	102.2	71.1	42	..	1.25	—0.74
Allahabad	104.5	69.0	24	..	1.67	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	107.9	73.8	58	..	2.31	1.22
Karachi	82.0	73.4	77	..	2.11	0.68
Ajmer	98.4	73.2	40	..	2.73	1.44
Jalpore	101.2	72.2	24	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	102.4	75.2	25	..	1.03	0.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.2	67.3	82	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	88.1	74.9	75	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	80.6	69.4	81	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	98.0	66.4	81	..	0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	70.8	68	..	0.04	—0.52
Surat	96.5	69.2	66	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	101.5	71.8	63	..	0.09	—0.30
Dessa	100.7	65.0	75	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	97.7	72.8	44	..	0.14	—0.66
Indore	97.1	71.1	30	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.9	72.5	49	..	6.65	4.06
Saugor	98.4	71.3	20	..	2.16	—0.13
Hoshangabad	99.1	67.0	24	..	2.47	0.72
Khandwa	100.8	73.8	27	..	0.30	—0.89
Akola	101.6	69.9	23	..	1.05	—0.99
Amraoti	98.8	73.4	23	..	1.79	—0.28
Nagpur	99.8	65.9	60	0.10	2.38	—0.18
Chanda	99.7	70.0	72	..	1.63	—1.24
Raipur	99.2	67.1	47	0.02	2.52	0.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	74.9	80	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	86.8	72.7	60	..	..	—0.74
Mormugao	87.3	74.2	74	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	86.8	71.2	84	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.1	65.1	72	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	96.3	65.5	24	..	0.16	—1.34
Poona	96.6	64.5	64	..	0.04	—1.20
Sholapur	99.3	71.3	36	..	0.01	—1.70
Bijapur	99.0	68.6	48	..	0.24	—1.36
Belgaum	93.3	64.5	40	..	0.82	—1.58
Aurangabad	97.2	69.5	38	..	0.01	—1.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.9	67.4	50	0.06	0.44	—1.44
Hyderabad	98.8	67.2	56	0.07	0.26	—2.02
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	75.4	90	..	0.93	—2.58
Calicut	90.2	76.3	74	..	4.67	—2.34
Cochin	92.7	77.2	73	..	5.18	—6.50
Colombo	90.2	76.8	91	0.14	32.77	.. 4.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.5	69.2	78	0.13	0.23	—6.71
Bellary	101.9	70.2	59	0.07	0.16	—2.34
Cuddapah	103.4	70.7	71	0.41	3.41	—1.44
Madras	88.8	72.1	84	0.13	29.81	9.93
Bangalore	93.7	67.5	78	0.20	0.54	—3.75
Coimbatore	97.6	71.5	79	..	4.87	—0.96
Trichinopoly	96.2	77.0	73	..	11.23	1.93
Negapatam	89.1	78.3	78	..	58.50	23.98

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th April was 30-131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3rd April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fair	..Inches.	29.887
Temperature of Air	..degrees.	81.1
Wet Bulb Thermoncter	.. ,,	74.1
Dew Point	.. ,,	71.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	88.4
Minimum do do	..	74.5
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		W. NNE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do ..	..miles.	141

S. S. Marmora.—The steamer Marmora arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 3rd instant.

S. S. Trafford Hall.—The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall homeward bound passed Port Said in the evening of the 2nd instant.

A fisherman while netting fish in a pool on the eastern side of Nowshahro Feroze near Sukkur found a dead child in the net. He immediately reported the matter to the police whose enquiries have led to the arrest of two women who could not account for the disappearance of their newborn babies.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April4th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Apr. 2
S.S. Reichenfels	Kishetin	Hamburg Mar. 1
S.S. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	Glasgow Feb. 13
S.S. Deogai	Donovan	Durban Mar. 15

April 4th.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Clan Macnab	Green	Calicut etc.
S.S. Ujina	Abbott	Rangoon etc.
S.S. Sangala	Milne	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Arabia	Palmer	London
S.S. Pentakota	Stewert	Durban etc.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer		for London
	Mantua	

*To Arrive

S.S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 2, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Reichenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,906 tons, Captain O. Kishetin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, which port she had left on March 1, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cape Finisterre.—The steamer Cape Finisterre 2,802 tons, Captain T. R. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she had left on February 13, with a general cargo.

S. S. Deogai.—The steamer Deogai, 2,279 tons, Captain F. Donovan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, which port she had left on March 15, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Arabia.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pentakota.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, sailed on Saturday for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Takada.—The steamer Takada left London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

S. S. Mashobra.—The steamer Mashobra left Port Said on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

Fifday, April 3rd 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Age
A King George	Burnett	D.N. & Sons
B Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. Co
C V. E. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
F Banentels	Kinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Cairntoor	Purvis	P. O. N. & S. N.
N. Ormidale	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
P. Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
2. Cremesia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Kommodore	Muhlfaser	A. S. & Co
4. Vasilefs Constantions	Condylis	& Co
5 Atlantica	Sprengw	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Merton Hall	Meria	K. N. & Co
7. Nippon	Franovich	A. L. S. N. & Co
8. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11. Lasna	M. Dursness	D. N. & Sons
12&13 Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
15. Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5. Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co
6 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co

30 TAN CRAW

Kola	King	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	M. Brooks T. M. & Co
Aviemoor	Kosford	T. Jeewanjee & Co
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Baron Cawdor	Cuskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Brasiliana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bombay Maru	Komstsubara	N. Y. K.
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	J. K. N. & Co
Cape Finisterre	Wilson	F. & Co
Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Deogai	Donovan	
Exford	Dossaran	Muncherji & Sons
Grof Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Veners	A. Y. & Co.
Isaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Kilchatton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawa	Wheeler	D. M. & K
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Matoppo	Greggon	K. N. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Telchenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O S N Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	P. & A. G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	
Tsuyashi	Kasa A. M.	Isewani & Co
Tullochmoor	Williams	W. & A. G. Co
Urisna	Downing	M. M. & Co

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	ombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth sill. ft.	in.
	April.				
Sat.	4	m 0	33a	27	7
Sun.	5	m 0	29	27	4
		1	2a	27	6
Mon.	6	m 0	52	27	0
		7	21	23	11
Tues.	7	m 8	36a	26	6
		2	5a	26	9
Wed.	8	m 8	41	25	9
		9	39	26	9
Thurs.	9	m 10	3a	28	0
		11	35	27	1
Fri.	10	m 11	42a	27	6
		11	16	29	5
		11	24a	29	0

1914	Low Water.				
way of week	Day of month.	ombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	April.				
Sat.	4	m 6	6	16	0
		6	16a	17	10
Sun.	5	m 6	29	15	11
		6	42a	18	7
Mon.	6	m 2	8	20	8
		7	37a	18	4
Tues.	7	m 7	16	16	2
		7	34a	19	9
Wed.	8	m 8	31	17	7
		2	31a	17	0
Thurs.	9	m 5	29	16	10
		5	21a	17	7
Fri.	10	m 4	49	14	6
		5	7a	16	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4. (Sat.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.
5. (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
6. (Mon.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 54m.
7. (Tues.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
8. (Wed.)	6h 28m	6h. 54m.
2. (Thurs.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 51m.
3. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m.

PHASES OF MOON:—

New Moon	March.	26d.	11h.	39.1m P.M.
First Quarter.	April.	4d.	1h.	11.5m A.M.
Full Moon	do.	10d.	4h.	58.2m.. P.M.
Last Quarter	do.	17d.	1h.	32.3m. P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

London, April 3rd.	
Consols 2½ %	76 9.16—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..25.18—½
Rentes 3 %	86½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	..20.44—1
Bar Silver Spot	27unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :— Buyers satisfied	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 13.16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Council Bills —Extra allotments.	
Transfers Bombay Rs. 10,000 @ 1-4	3.32
Transfers Bombay Rs. 90,000 @ 1-4	1.16
Bills Bombay Rs, 8,00,000 @ 1-4	1.32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	..1 13.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st	1 15.16pl.1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1½—1
„ 7 day market loans	1½plus ½

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£60,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£210,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 3rd.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	4,000
„ „ to Continent	13.000
Futures at New York May	12.54plus 3
Futures at New York July	12.28plus 8
Advanced on Foreign buying and declined partially under realizing.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.40unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.75plus 3
Futures at New Orleans July	12.66plus 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..9unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86½
Silver Commercial Bars	58½unchgd.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	Bales. 113,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	41,000
„ „ to France and Continent	66,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	732,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	588,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 3rd.	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,030
„ Sales of East Indian	100
„ Imports	17,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Moderate business firm.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market. Active prices hardening.	
Mid. Americans	7.26plus 6
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10plus 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	12.58plus 7
July	12.27 „ 7
New York Official noon call May	12.56 „ 5
July	12.30 „ 10
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	12.76 „ 4
July	12.66 „ 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.81plus 6
M.J.	6.80 „ 6
J.J.	6.73 „ 6
J.A.	6.68 „ 6
A.S.	6.55 „ 6
S.O.	6.37 „ 6
O.N.	6.28 „ 6
N.D.	6.21 „ 6
D.J.	6.20 „ 6
J.F.	6.20 „ 6

(Received mutilated).

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.6plus 1d
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.1plus 1d
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.7½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 to 12 Green Ends	2
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.7½
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11½
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5 11.16—1.32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	April-May.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11½plus ½
Mule „ „ 40's	11½plus ½
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	15½
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½
Tone "Dhooties and "Shirtings" large biz and prices advanced	
Tone "Cloths" good demand prices tending upwards.	
Weft Americans 54's	11½plus ½
Weft Egyptian 80's	16½
Tone "Yarns"	strong.
Weft Egyptian 32's	11½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9½plus 1.16
„ 32's B.	10½plus ½
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½plus 1.16
„ 36's B.	10½plus ½
„ 42's	11½
„ American 60's	14½
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	20½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 3rd.	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
„ Forwarded	91,000
„ Imports	93,000
„ Stock	1,241,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—	4,980
Cocconada Fair Red cif. London	4½
Cocconada Ginned cif. London	4 9.16
Western good cif. London	4 13.16

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, April 3rd.	
Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8.8½
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9lbs.	9.1½
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	9.7½
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6.6
London, April 3rd.	
Calcutta Linseed firm April-May; London sellers.	51.6

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London April 3rd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchanged	37
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers unchanged	34½
South Australian April Buyers unchanged	35½
Victorian April; Buyers unchanged	35½
New South Wales April; Buyers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April May; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp done firm	53½plus ½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Hamburg Buyers	46½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed May-June; Hull done quiet	£6-1-9plus 9d

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. unchanged	£65½
Copper Braziers unchanged	£79½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp	4-7-6—2s 6d
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11-2-6—2s 6d
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	5-2-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals :— "Holtby."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; quiet little change in values unchanged	12.6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value May; scarcely anything offering unchanged	12.3
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; unchanged	9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct-Dec. unchanged	9.5½
Steady but very quiet.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged	11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady nothing doing unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; Buyers quiet unchanged	2.11½

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, April 4th.	
Consols 2½ %	76 5.16—¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16¼—1½
Rentes 3 %	87plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44½plus ¼
Bar Silver Spot	26 15.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 15.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver :—China selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	..1 13.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	1 15.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1½plus ½
„ 7 day Market loans	1½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 4th April.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	6,000
„ „ to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York May	12.72plus 18
Futures at New York July	12.44plus 16
Advanced on favourable cables and on Bull support and short covering	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.50plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1.16plus 1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—steady	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.86plus 11
Futures at New Orleans July	12.80plus 14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..9unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86½—¼
Silver Commercial Bars	58⅛—⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4th.	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
„ Imports	6,000
Increased in total sales are late yesterday 5,000 bales.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Fair demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton futures firm.	
Mid. Americans	7.29plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
A.M.	6.86plus 5
M.J.	6.85 „ 5
J.J.	6.77 „ 4
J.A.	6.73 „ 5
A.S.	6.59 „ 4
S.O.	6.41 „ 4
O.N.	6.32 „ 4
N.D.	6.26 „ 5
D.J.	6.24 „ 4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, pril 4th.	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,390,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	403,000
East Indian Visible Supply	309,000
American Visible Supply	3,608,000
Other Visible Supply	163,000
Total Sales	64,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Stock	18,000
„ „ Forwarded	4,000
„ „ Imports	3,000
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian Afloat	22,000
Total Afloat	188,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 4th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May June; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.	
South ADerican Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers unchanged	34½
South Australian April; Buyers unchanged	35½
Victorian April; Buyers unchanged	35½
New South Wales April; Buyers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April May; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp Buyers quiet unchanged	53½
Linseed Calcutta London April-May; Buyers quiet but steady	51.3plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged	46½
Bombay Cottonseed April-May; Hull sellers steady	£6-0-0—1s 9d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; quiet unchanged	12.6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value May; quiet unchanged	12.3
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; unchanged	9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	9.5½
Very quiet moderate biz at previous rates.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet unchanged	13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged	11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value inactive unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; Buyers quiet unchanged	2.11½

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 4th 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
57 bars silver	1,12,500	London	Russo-Asiatic
19 „ „	37,500	„	National.
42 „ „	75,000	„	Chartered
254 „ „	5,25,000	„	Hongkong.
171 „ „	3,37,500	„	Yokohama.
153 „ „	3,00,000	„	Comptoir.
2 boxes sovs.	97,500	Jeddah	„

Exports of Bar Silver by rail from Bombay on 2nd April.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Ry.	37	40,885
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	44	53,938

The Banks and Markets are closed to-day it being a Public Holiday.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co :—(Liverpool) :—"Broad very steady Market. Continued local and Continental short covering would have forced prices higher but for large straddle selling on American orders." (New York) :—"Heavy short covering offset by long liquidation. Market has a good undertone."

Gruning :—"Advanced owing to bull operators bidding up the Market. Planting is delayed by bad weather. The chances are in favour of a further advance."

Hornby Hemelryk :—"Our junior who has just returned from Manchester reports good healthy business encouraging upward movement."

Charles Stewart :—"We think the Market is being manipulated. We would advise rather to buy on declines than to sell on advances."

The American Markets closed a few points higher and the general opinion is in favour of a further advance. It certainly appears that there is much more strength in the Market. Manchester is active and a good business is being done. The May position looks tempting for bull operations as planting is delayed, and the first *official* information regarding the New Crop will not be issued until the beginning of June. In the meantime any adverse reports regarding the crop would greatly strengthen the Market. Fluctuations will probably occur, but purchases of summer months in easy Markets should eventually prove profitable.

The Local market is closed to-day for Ramnavami. Prices are nominally steadier in the absence of business. New Good Broach March 1915, is quoted Rs. 285, fine Khamgaon Akola January, 1915, Rs. 245/6, fully good Bengal January, 1915, Rs. 216. For old crop fine Khamgaon Akola May is Rs. 219, fine Bengal May Rs. 205/6 and fine Broach April and May Rs. 270.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	5.000
Total Imports	6,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	6.82 plus. 1
M.J.	6.81 „
J.J..	6.74 „
J.A.	6.69 „
A.S.	6.55unched
S.O	6.37 „
O.N	6.28 „
N.D.	6.21 „
D.G.	6.20 „

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p m :—

Cotton	15,501 Bales
Wheat	6,648 Cwts.
Linseed	19,803 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	17.115 „
Gingelyseed	6,017 „
Poppyseed	164 „
Groundnuts	3,117 „
Castorseed	13,526 „
Rice	35,101 „
Myrabollams	6,806 „
Cottonseed	18,867 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	103 „
Jowar	6,055 „
Maize	nil „
Barley	135 „

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA April, 3.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Drummond, Political Department, has six months' leave.

Mr. H. Shering, Vice-Principal, Mayo College, retires from service.

Dr. F. Heyer is appointed acting Consul for Netherlands at Bombay.

Mr. F. C. Rich is appointed Deputy Consul for United States at Madras.

Lieut Barton, 30th Punjabis, will be employed with the Frontier Militia.

Capt. Harsley, 11th Lancers, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted seven months and twenty seven days leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. H. K. Stewart officiates as Assistant Secretary, Army Department, vice Major Spence on leave.

Mr. A. A. Whelan is confirmed as Registrar, vice Rai Bahadur Burman resigned.

Surgeon-General Bahitil is gazetted as Director of Medical Services.

Lieut. Col. Searle, 101 Grenadiers, retires from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

C. H. S. Boyd is appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Indian Marine.

Lieut. Morland is appointed Staff Officer Kidderpore Dock, vice Commander Calderton.

Commander Willcock, Port Officer, Akyab, has six months' extension of leave.

Assistant Engineer Beggs is appointed as Engineer.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sams, Postmaster-General is granted six months' leave.

Mr. J. C. Armstrong, of Messrs. Parry and Co. joins the Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Jackson.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. B. W. Holman resigns his appointment. Mr. H. H. Green becomes an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur Bala Ram, Chief Engineer, E. B. S. Railway has eleven months' leave, Mr. Honby officiates. Mr. J. A. F. Young officiates as Deputy Chief Engineer, vice Mr. Honby.

An interesting fact is mentioned in the latest report of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, Trinidad. He says :—"The number of East Indians who leave the colony for Venezuela increases every year During the period under review 69 left this colony for the Spanish Main—an increase of 17 over last year. This entails a loss of labour to the colony, and great expense is incurred in the repatriation of these people, who return here often absolute wrecks, both physically and otherwise. Persuasion to people of their nature, who are very easily deluded, but unfortunately not so easily dissuaded from a purpose on which they have set their minds, is of little or no avail; though I never fail to try it." Eleven thousand depositors had a total of £132,875 at credit in the Government Savings Bank in 1912.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. Retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Aqua Ptychotis Con.—(Concentrated Water of Ajowan). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Very useful in the early stage of Cholera.* (*Price per* 3 *oz. phial, As.* 8.)

* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmacos (and.*). (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial, As.* 10.)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Teal Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects* (*Price per phial of* 25 *tablets, As.* 12.) (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, Dhob. Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

8184.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 150 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regtd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

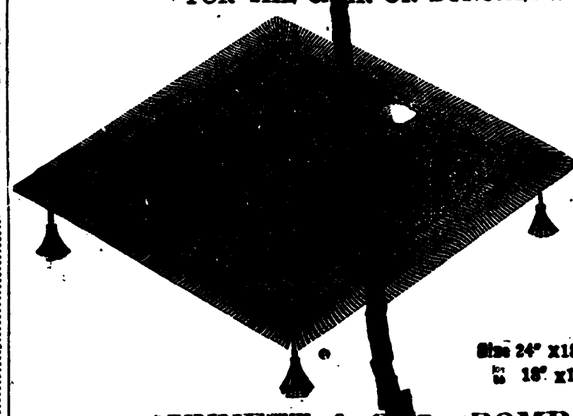
Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jumma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.

FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" x18" — Rs 36
" 18" x18 — " 28

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

A GRAND SPIRIT

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

SOLD EVERY WHERE

SPECIAL OFFER.

JUST RECEIVED.

STEREOSCOPIC

PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

for general out-door use—

RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.

Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.

BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

Magnification x. 8.

Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, **Rs. 75.**

Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, Hornby Row,

Opposit Government Telegraph Office,

BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody !!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others ?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Drs. BOYES & CARR,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MUSSOOREE,

India's leading Exponents of Painless, English and American Dentistry at Popular Prices.

The only Dentists in Bombay who Guarantee absolutely Painless Extractions either under Gas or by means of their celebrated Local Anæsthetic (no cocaine), which permits of from one to twenty teeth being extracted at a sitting without the slightest pain.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting, wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to. The Dentist who progresses must move with the times; he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time his ***fees must be moderate.***

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

(TEETH WITHOUT PLATES)

GOLD, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN AND CEMENT FILLINGS.

Artificial Teeth fitted by the latest and every known method (at lowest prices.)

HOURS: 9-6 DAILY. SUNDAYS: 10-12.

NOTE THE BOMBAY ADDRESS:

107, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

WORK OF THE PARSI DIVISION.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

The annual prize-giving of the Parsi division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade was held on Saturday afternoon in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy presiding

After a practical demonstration of "First Aid" and "Home Nursing," every item of which was applauded by a large and appreciative audience, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji read an account of the origin and development of this division, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The Division was sanctioned and registered by the head-quarters at St. John's Gate, London, on the 17th June, 1904, and since then the members have taken a keen interest in their work and during the very first year of its existence they regularly attended public gatherings and performed splendid work. The public and the Press, as well as the Government authorities have spoken highly of their services, which have not been restricted to Bombay only, but have been from time to time requisitioned by the authorities, even on such great occasions as the arrival and departure in and from Bombay of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and again on the occasion of their visit to India as the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, arrivals and departures of Viceroys and Governors in and from Bombay, mill-hand riots in Bombay, the Exhibition of Old Bombay, the Medical Congress Exhibition, Childrens Fete and almost all public functions. The members also attended at Delhi on the historic occasion of the Coronation Durbar and State Entry, and in appreciation of the work performed there, received Durbar Medals and special certificates. They have also gone regularly to take part in All India Ambulance Competitions, where they show marked improvement from year to year, and in the last competition our team stood third out of a number of competitors, getting more than 90 per cent. of the possible marks.

In order to give members encouragement in their noble work, there are two Challenge Cups, the Jilla and the Marker Cups, the Major Blackham Shield, recently presented by Dr. Dhanjishaw Hormusji Mehta, of Baroda, who has also given books for prizes; Medals for regularity instituted by the members of the Division in grateful remembrance of their first Chief Superintendent, Major George Lund, and prizes for First Aid work, given by Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and Mr. Cursetji M. Banaji and Miss Shirinbai M. Banaji.

Since the inception of the Division, more than 500 cases of accidents have been treated, many of which were of serious nature,

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

To cope with the increasing work of removal, a good deal of inconvenience and trouble is experienced owing to the absence of easy means of communication, such as telephones, peons, etc., for the members. Moreover, the want of a suitable headquarters in a central locality with up-to-date requisites, such as a motor ambulance etc., is greatly felt. Considering the nature of the philanthropic work performed by the Division, without distinction of caste or creed even, and the inconvenience the public in need of help have to undergo in the absence of any complete establishment with suitable headquarters in a central locality, the Committee appeal to the charitable and philanthropic citizens to make provisions to place the Division on a substantial footing. We feel confident that the Trustees of the Wadia's Charities Trust, sympathetic as they are, with Sir Jamsetjee at their head, will not allow a philanthropic institution like this to pass unnoticed, and we shall be happy to see that the Parsi Division finds its place among many of the charitable institutions supported by them. Our immediate wants are a central building for headquarters and a motor ambulance, and they will, we hope, be supplied by these noble-hearted and generous Trustees. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Ratan J. Tata, who besides providing the Division with Rs. 1,000 for the location of its stores etc., has been generously giving Rs. 300 per annum for its maintenance, to Sir Shapurji B. Broacha for his generous donation of Rs. 120 per annum, to Mr. Pestonji B. Press, of the Fort Coach Factory, for his generous present of a wheel ambulance to the Division, and to all other ladies and gentlemen who have been kind enough to donate from year to year and help the Division in various ways.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman then presented medals, certificates and prizes to the successful students, after which he addressed the gathering. He said they would all agree with him in saying that the reprt just read out to them was a record of good work well done. The Parsi Division was no longer in its infancy, but had established its claim to popular support by its continued beneficent work for the last ten years. The number of patients removed from one place to another had almost doubled in the last two years, and he hoped the Brigade would soon succeed in providing itself with a motor ambulance, in order to expedite the work and save unnecessary waste of time. He was glad to note that it was receiving donations from all classes, and that its work was highly appreciated by the headquarters in London, and also by the public of Bombay. He was particularly delighted to see the formation of a Ladies' Nursing division, which was a very welcome organisation, and which, during the short space of a year had been so useful, and promised to achieve greater results in time to come. It was extremely gratifying to him to find the ladies of his community taking such practical interest in this benevolent work. The training which they received there would stand them in good stead in cases of emergency, and he hoped that this division would take a firm root and ably supplement the work of the Brigade.

In conclusion, Sir Jamshedji said it gave him very great satisfaction to see so many people of his community engaged in this charitable work at a considerable sacrifice of their time, and he hoped this kind of public spirit would not only be maintained but augmented in the future.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is a list of prize winners:—Mrs. Dilbar Dinshaw Irani "First Aid and Nursing" Prizes to the Nursing Sisters of the Parsi Nursing Division:—1. Miss Sunabai D. Desai, 2. Miss Ratan C. Daruwala, 3. Miss Jerbanoo P. Ghandhi, 4. Miss Hirabai B. Dalal, and 5 Miss Shirin R. Dalal.

Delhi State Entry Special Certificates to the members of the Parsi Ambulance Division:—Superintendent Dinshaw E. Mahava, Third Ambulance Officer and Divisional Secretary Dossabhoy F. Panthaki, Sergeant Gustasp N. Gazdar, Corporal Rustomji E. Sethna, Corporal Maneckshaw R. Patel, Corporal Pallonji H. Surti, Corporal Ardeshir B. Homavazir, Corporal Nadershaw B. Patel, Private Hormusji H. Bhanja, Private Sorabji C. Kapadia.

Challenge Cups, Medallons, Labels, First Aid and Regularity Prizes by Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Dr. Dhanjishaw Hormusji Mehta and the Mrs. Dhanbaiji Mancherji Banaji Prizes:—Corporal Pallonji H. Surti (Jilla Cup and First Aid Prize), Private Sorab Rustomji Mody (Marker Cup and First Aid Prize), Sergeant Darashaw F. Kharas (Medal of Merit), A. B. Homavazir (Half Guinea Prize for topping the Delhi Team Label and First Aid Prize.)

Corporal Ardeshir B. Homavazir (One Guinea Prize for an Essay and Regularity Prize), Sergeant Home Cawasji Doctor (Label and Removal Services Prize), Sergeant Dhanjishaw S. Bharucha (Label and prize book), Corporal Naval E. Baria (Label and prize book), Private Jamshed D. Desai (Medallion and prize books), Private Jal R. Dubash (Medallion and prize (book), Private Jal C. Mullan (First Aid Prize). Private Maneck P. Mullan (First Aid Prize), Private Ruttonsha C. Surti (First Aid Prize) Private Jal C. Commissariatwala (First Aid and Regularity Prize), Corporal Rustomji E. Sethna Regularity Prize), Corporal Maneckshaw R. Patel (Regularity Prize), Private Jamshed P. Poonegar (Regularity Prize), Private Nowrosji J. Wadia (Regularity Prize.)

First Aid Certificates with prize books from Dr. Dhanjishaw H. Mehta of Baroda.

SIR TEMULJEE NARIMAN.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

An evening reception was held at "Goolshan," Peddar Road (the residence of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar), on Saturday evening, when an address was presented to Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman by his friends and admirers to meet the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The bungalow and the compound were gaily decorated, and there was a military band in attendance. A very large number of guests attended.

The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy read the address, which was couched in the usual appreciative terms, special reference, being made to Sir Temulji's work as a medical practitioner and on the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council. The address was printed on velvet and was presented in a beautiful silver casket.

SIR TEMULJI'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Sir Temulji said:—It is really very gratifying to me to find my humble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the mothers of my community, and relieve them from the manifold evils to which they had quietly submitted themselves for generations past, as well as the little public service I may have rendered both to the public of this city and to the medical profession, so highly appreciaed not only by my own community but by the sister communities as well, and by the body of the medical profession, both Indian and European. Lord Harris in his speech when he opened the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital twenty years ago, wished and anticipated that its success would encourage imitations in other communities, and that wish is now realised, as similar institutions are now spreading over the principal cities and towns of our Presidency, in addition to those found in our own city, and which is a source of the greatest satisfaction and pleasure to me. I repeat what I then said that the greatest reward that I received for my humble efforts is the cordial blessings and good wishes of thousands of women and children who have taken advantage of the institution I founded, during the last 28 years. With gratitude I acknowledge the help of those leaders of my community who first came forward to support the cause I then advocated, and that of Lady Nariman, whose undemonstrative but laborious work tended considerably to the success of my propaganda.

There have been occasions, ladies and gentlemen, when I could not see eye-to-eye with some of my best friends on public and medical questions, but I have all along followed the dictates of my conscience, and have not once wavered from the line of action which I thought was conducive to the best interest of my community and my country.

Professor Devi Dyal, of the D. A.-V. College and Lala Raghunath Sahay, Head Master, Dyal Singh High School, have been elected Fellows of the Punjab University by the registered Graduates. The Government have also nominated seventeen gentlemen as Fellows, the majority of whom are re-nominated. The new Fellows include Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., Mr. T. Vaswani, M.A., of the Dyal Singh College and Lala Sain Das, M.A., of the D. A.-V. College.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

CALCUTTA BOMBAY

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

SIR MANGALDAS TRAINING SCHOOL.

A RECORD OF GOOD WORK.

The following is the annual report of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Girls School and Training Classes:—

This school, established in the year 1852, owes its existence to the munificence of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai. Education was, during those days, in its infancy and female education had not advanced beyond the stage of inception. The want of a Girls' school for the Gujarati community of Bombay was keenly felt by all who could see the advantages of female education and the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai came forward with a splendid donation and founded the school which bears his name.

The management of the school was entrusted to a Committee of three gentlemen, of which the generous founder himself was the first President. After his lamented death in the year 1890, the management was, according to his wishes, transferred to Government; and the Government appointed a Committee of three Hindu gentlemen with Sheth Tribhovandas Mangaldas, the eldest son of the generous founder, as President, who continues in that capacity to the present day. The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh and Mr. R. R. Desai, B.A., LL.B., are the other two members of the present Committee. Mr. K. T. Mangaldas and Mr. U. K. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B., are the Hon. Secretaries.

After the appointment of Mr. M. N. Shah, the management thought it advisable to avail itself of his service in training up a number of lady teachers for supplying the needs of the Gujarati speaking community of Bombay. It therefore sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,200 for a period of two years, from its surplus balance; and the First Year's Class was opened on the 1st of February last, and placed in the charge of Mr. Shah who readily agreed to conduct the classes after the school hours for a small extra allowance. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of an extra assistant. As the teaching in these classes required expert supervision, request was made on behalf of the management, to Mr. H. G. Anjaria, M.A., LL.B., Inspector of Municipal Schools, Bombay, to undertake to supervise the new institution as Honorary Superintendent. He has kindly undertaken the duties and is actually giving one period a week in Natural Science besides keeping a general eye on the work. The management takes this opportunity to put on record its sense of obligation for the self sacrificing assistance of Mr. Anjaria. The class has been very popular. It has 34 grown up girls and women on the rolls, of whom 26 including the three lady teachers of this school, are employed as teachers in the schools in Bombay. Two of these come all the way from Ghatkoper everyday. It is clear that it supplies a real want and the management wishes to record its opinion that it is desirable to perpetuate the institution. For the convenience of the teachers attending, the class is at present held in the evening. The finances of the Institution unless largely supplemented by grants-in-aid cannot meet the heavy outlay on such a venture. Within the limits of its means it has done and will do the utmost possible but the management looks forward to increase in the annual grant to make the classes permanent and more efficient. The grant at present awarded to this school is only Rs. 416 per year. The management will approach Government with a request that a special grant be awarded to this institution in view of the work it has now undertaken, and that the classes be recognized as Training Classes for lady teachers for Gujarati Schools.

The income of the school, for the official year, ending March, 1914, was Rs. 2,133 made up as follows:—Interest on endowment fund Rs. 1,561, Grant-in-aid, Rs. 416, Fees, Rs. 156 total Rs. 2,133.

The fee, for the first year of the training class is a rupee per month. If the number now on the rolls continues this will make a substantial addition to the income of the school.

The expenses of the school during the last year amounted to Rs. 1,822.

Owing to the opening of the Training Classes the budget provision for the next year amounts to Rs. 2,700.

In concluding the report, the Committee desire to express their sense of gratefulness for the great encouragement and help that the Institution has received from all directions during the long period of its existence.

SALT FOR FACTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the Government Notification in connection with the removal of restrictions in the supply of salt for manufacturing purposes which appears in the local press to-day, we have to request you to kindly publish this letter to acquaint the public with the fact that evidently a mistake has been made as we have not ceased to supply Liverpool salt. We have at present a stock of this salt in our godown, and apart from human consumption, we are supplying a number of mills and dye works with all their requirements, and we may further add that fresh shipments are due in Bombay on or about the 10th instant and by following steamers.

In addition to supplying this salt for bleaching and dyeing purposes, we also supply the same for human consumption at prices which will compare favourably with the locally manufactured article, and the only reason that the trade in this pure Cheshire salt does not increase would appear to be the apathy of the public, who do not insist upon the use of pure white salt but are content with the dirty local salt hawked in the bazaars. For nearly 10 years pure Cheshire salt was placed before the public in the Crawford and other Markets in the smallest retail qualities, but the vested interests of those trading in local productions prevents the eyes of the public being opened to the dangers of the daily use of impure salt.

We trust you will insert the letter in your next issue to remove the erroneous impression created by the Government announcement.—Yours etc.

For and or behalf of Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.

J. S. WARDLAW, MILNE,

Bombay, April, 4.

SUFFERERS IN DISEASES CLUTCH

OXYPATHY

WILL SAVE YOU.

No Drugs, no Medicines, no Surgical Operations, but Nature's Own Cure.

OXYGEN

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE.

OXYPATHY.—The modern drugless method for preventing and mastering almost all ailments of man, woman and child, regardless of kind, cause, severity, duration, or failure of former treatments.

You must make the OXYPATHOR your constant travelling companion.

Take an OXYPATHOR with you on your trip or vacation.

When you go away from home, there is always danger of illness and disease.

Your protection against all affliotions is in an OXYPATHOR.

With an OXYPATHOR there is no bother of taking this kind or that kind of medicine every few minutes; simply two small plates to attach—Nature does the rest.

The OXPATHOR is not only for invalids. It readily and naturally restores vigour to the tired. It brings sleep to the weary body and worn-out nerves. It dispels cold, fevers, nervousness, and indispositions of all sorts. It is indispensable to the busy "business getting" man, whether he is confined in an office or out on the road travelling for business or pleasure.

Business, in this day of close competition, goes to the man who is best fitted, both physically and mentally, to stand the strain. Health and ability comes through obedience to Nature's laws. They cannot be bought by dram or ounce.

The OXYPATHOR makes available in intensified form the greatest health restorer ever conceived—OXYGEN. The OXYPATHOR acts directly on the blood—Nature does the healing. No doctors, no drugs or medicines used.

Read what Mr. Ayengar states about the efficiency of the Oxypathor, the reputation of the Institute, and the attention given to all patients. This is also the opinion of thousands of other grateful families all over India, and hundreds of thousands throughout the world.

CUDDAPAH,
March 2nd, 1914.

DR. KATZ,
Institute of Oxypathy, CALCUTTA.

My dear Dr. Katz,—

Your very kind letter dated February the 16th with the enclosed literature, duly received. My warm and hearty thanks are due to you, not only because you have ushered to the World the most miraculous "sweet little doctor," but also because you always respond to the requests of your fellowmen with automatic readiness. My sacred faith in the Oxypathor and its wonderful powers has opened a chance even to an old-time Government Official (like myself) and affords me many opportunities as to how I can be honestly useful to my fellowmen. As a human being, I think that it is the duty of every one to try one's best to promote the welfare and happiness of one's neighbours. I do not know whether I have merited to receive so much appreciation at your hands, but I honestly think that one need not expect, or in fact nothing, for the mere discharging of one's duties towards one's neighbours. It is not with the view to invoke any personal favour from anyone that I am wringing in the ears of everyone who come to seek my advice. The wonderful cure which a Malarial patient (like myself) has obtained and the many other cures which have been effected, has made me literally worship the Oxypathor with the greatest adoration, and pray for the everlasting success of the great Faraday's invention.

Your neat little Treatment book makes even a layman diagnose every disease and gives him a complete knowledge of the Medical World. A doctor friend of mine had by chance a look at the book, and noted in the end that the treatment of the various ailments of the book was so beautiful and instructive, that a devoted student of it would surely dispense with doctors and medical halls.

From the results obtained with the Oxypathor by myself and my numerous friends, I can unhesitatingly recommend its use in all cases.

Wishing you everlasting success.

I remain, dear Dr. Katz,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. SOUNDARARAJA AYENGAR,
Collector's Office,
Cuddapah.

Do you care enough about your own health, happiness, and success in life to investigate further? Write or call for our FREE book and literature on OXYGEN, OXYPATHY, and the DRUG EVIL.

Consultations, personally or by letter, is GRATIS.

HEAD OFFICES FOR INDIA:

Institute of Oxypathy. 33, Oxygen Laboratory. Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Under the Personal Management of **Dr. JOHN JACOB KATZ.**

ONE PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees up to 5th April. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Number exceeds 200 in a month only. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. Schooe is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY

BADSHAHI RATIVILAS.

OR

THE MARVELLOUS MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The Nervous system is the most highly organised in the body. Its vitality is the barometer of the constitution. One falls an easy prey to diseases when the nervous system is weak, or when the functions of the body become irregular and weak in their action.

Our specific will be found to be a useful remedy whenever a Tonic is needed whether for removing the effects of overwork, hard study, intemperate habits or climatic influence.

It quickly checks nervousness, imparts tone and vigour to the system, and cures other complaints which cause general debility of the system, and mental exhaustion.

One box of Pills and one Phial Oil for a fortnight Rs. 10. Packing and Postage As. 7.

C. C. MAHAJAN & Co.,

SHAIK MEMON Street, BOMBAY. No. 2.

SPORTING NEWS:

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (4) BEAT PIONEER H. C. (0).

The trial of strength between the Sherwood Foresters and the Pioneer H. C., which was given the honour of a Saturday fixture, was expected if not productive of "classy" hockey, to be at least keenly contested. But the result of the meeting was an extremely tame affair and from the point of view of the spectators, was the poorest game seen in the tournament thus far. Although the military team were able to register a four-goal victory, which, considering their display, was rather flattering. The Pioneers have been considerably weakened by the migration this year of some of their men to other teams. A nippy, hard-working, half back line again made the difference in the day's play, for while the front line of the Pioneer eleven showed frequently that they were able to play more scientific hockey than the opposing quintette, they lacked the advantage possessed by the Sherwoods of a half line that covered their mistakes.

For the winning team Collins and Harrison each registered a couple of goals, none of which, however, were very brilliant achievements. The combination shown by the Sherwood attack was on the lines of trusting to speed and long passes, and were it not for the much-to-be commended tendency to shoot whenever they got into the ring, would hardly have proved as effective as they did. Byford and Lieutenant Dobbie combined well frequently on the right wing, but otherwise the exhibition of forward play was disappointing. Of the halves Clarke was the pick, who throughout followed and fed his forwards well. Night and Booth looked none too safe, and the former was frequently penalised for infringement of the rules in stemming the Pioneer onslaughts. Coombs, at goal, showed a tendency to run out, which, on the few occasions he attempted it, were successful, but he should be cautious in what is a rather dangerous trait in a goal keeper.

For the lossers, Aziz in the first half and Ahmed, who relieved him in the second, combined well at times with Driver and Warden on the right wing, but the front line was never really effective during any period of the game. The halves, who worked hard, seldom followed their front line, and, thereby made the great difference in the teams. Had they followed close enough to turn rebuffs into a temporary disadvantage only, their forward line would have been able to give a better account of themselves. The backs played well, and beat off the attack frequently in very good style. If must, however, be stated that the whole team showed a deplorable want of pace and stamina—slow to tackle, and slow on the ball. Bhabha, at goal, saved frequently in great style, and the shots that beat him gave him no chance whatever.

The referring was extremely good and strict.

THE GAME.

The teams faced each other at 5-30 the Pioneers defending the bandstand end goal. Up and down play ruled in the opening stages. At one end Carwood carried well down the field and sent behind, at the other Night stopped Warden, and transferring, a raid was inaugurated on the Pioneer goal. Shivaram securing the ball carried it well into the enemy's country, but Coombs running out stopped him. Ahmed was next responsible for clearing from a dangerous movement by Ryford and Lieutenant Dobbie, and the Pioneer forwards receiving were settling down to some combination. The Sherwood forwards now attacked and Collins had an open goal, but he missed the ball altogether and returning offside against the same player, and "sticks" and "kicks" against Lieutenant Dobbie frustrated the Sherwood attack The whistle was frequently heard at this stage for infringements of the rules by both the teams. Aziz and Shivaram were responsible for some good passing work and Coombs, the Sherwood custodian was penalised for using his feet outside the ring, but offside negatived the advantage thus accruing to the Pioneers. After an attack by the Sherwood front line, Aziz and Shivaram were again responsible for a combined effort which transferred the attack to the Sherwood territory, but Clarke nipped in and putting Byford ahead, that player ran well down the field and put Lieutenant Dobbie in possession, who, however, directed the shot in the ring, a somewhat difficult angle, and Bhabha was just in time to clear by thrusting out his foot. Byford was again responsible for a sprint down his wing. He centred well, and the ball passing in close proximicty the goal keeper hit it, but drove into Collins, and the ball striking that player over the fingers and stick, rebounded into goal.

Sherwood Foresters ..... One.
Pioneers H. C. ..... Nil.

Two minutes later a misunderstanding between the Pioneer backs gave Harrison an opportunity, and that player running through, beat Bhabha from close quarters.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Two
Pioneers H. C. ..... Nil.

The Pioneers after the double reverse played with great vigour, but a movement which looked promising was spoiled by Aziz lying offside. Byford sent across a good centre at the other end which went abegging. After some up and down play, Ahmed broke his stick while driving at a high ball, and a little later Harrison receiving in the circle, increased the lead with a snorter, which completely beat the Pioneer custodian.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Three
Pioneer H. C. ..... Nil.

The game which was seldom bright, now became very uninteresting, midfield play ruling, in which neither team showed to advantage. On changing over the scores were:—

Sherwood Foresters ..... Three.
Pioneers H. C. ..... nil.

The Pioneers opened the second period well. Ahmed changing places with Aziz. A combined movement on the left wing bore down on the Sherwood defence, a corner being forced, Ahmed making "sticks," and a little later a short corner for obstruction was also spoilt by the same offence. The Colaba team now attacked and forced a corner, which, like the "free" just outside the circle conceded immediately after, proved fruitless. Harrison shortly after picked up from a penalty corner, but his shot went yards high and wide. Collins now secured and running through scored the only goal in the second period.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Four
Pioneers H. C. ..... Nil.

After notching their fourth point the Sherwoods kept up the pressure for fully ten minutes, but were very seldom able to get into the ring. The Pioneer goalkeeper raised round after round of applause by effecting some splendid "saves." Byford running through tested him with a "stiffish" shot, but in clearing Lieutenant Dobbie received and drove hard for the net, but Bhabha again proved equal to his task. The Pioneers now did some of the pressing, but their raids were constantly broken up by Night, who was as constantly being pulled up for breaches of the rules in effecting the task. The Sherwoods were on the attack when the whistle sounded "no time."

FINAL SCORES.

Sherwood Foresters ..... Four
Pioneer H. C. ..... Nil.

The teams lined out as follows:—

Sherwood Foresters.—Coombs, goal; Night and Booth, backs; Clarke, Denny and Brewill, halves; Byford, Lieutenant Dobbie, Collins, Harrison and Carwood, forwards.

Pioneers H. C.—Bhabha, goal; Wadia and Ahmed, backs; Mistry, Nagpurwala, and Ahmed (Sr.), halves; Dharwala, Shivaram Aziz, Driver and Warden, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.

(3) Grant Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. (Bombay) v. Byculla H. C.

BOXING AT POONA.

R. F. A. TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 4.

To fill the gap caused by not holding the Poona Army and Navy Boxing Tournament this year two nights' boxing is being held by the 10th Brigade R.F.A. at Kirkee.

Last night was the first evening of the Tournament when a programme of 17 fights was put in hand. In the first, round, Open Light Weights, Pte. Gardner, Camerons, beat Pte Deal, Dorsets, on points. Pte Painting, Oxfords, and Bucks, beat Rifleman McDonnell R.I.R., the latter being disqualified. Pte. Paul Dorsets beat Vol. Kubes B. V.R., on points after a very even contest.

In the second round, Pte Gardner Camerons, won from Pte. Painting, Oxfords, and Bucks, after a close finish. Pte Crawley, Camerons, beat Brigadier Lyttle R.G.A., after a full time contest, and Rifleman McKenna, R.I.R., received the verdict against Pte Sherrard R.I.F., who refused to continue on being cautioned for holding.

In the Brigade Heavy Weights Gunner Ferris R.F.A., beat Gunner Perry who gave in the last round. Later in the evening. Ferris knocked out Gunner Slaney in the 2nd round.

Novices Open (10st. 7lbs.), Driver Phipps R.F.A., beat Rifleman Sherrard after full time and an extra round. Pte. Dear, Dorset beat Pte. Cooper, Dorsets, on points. Pte. Mcdonell R.I.R., beat Pte. Houston, Camerons, on points, and Pte. Lockes, Camerons, beat Rifleman Walsh R.I.R.

There were several six and four round contests. Gr. Wilson, B. V. A., beat Gr. Smith, R. F. A. who gave in in the 3rd round. Sergeant Read R.F.A., beat De Roberts R. F. A., on points. Boy Collins, R. F. A. knocked out Gr. Meehan, R.F.A., soon after the start. Dr. Manning R.F.A., knocked out Dr. Phipps R.F.A. in the first round.

CONCLUDING NIGHT.

POONA, April 5.

The two days' Boxing Tournament got up by the 10th Brigade R. F. A. of Kirkee, concluded last night. There was again a large gathering present including many officers of the garrison from Poona and Kirkee. The following are the results of the evening's boxing:—

Heavy Weights, Semi-final,—Gunner Harrison, 81st Battery beat Gunner Cockburn 81st Battery on points; in the final Gunner Ferris 82nd Battery beat Gunner Harrison 81st Battery on points.

Open Novices 10st. 7lbs.,—Private Dear, Dorset's beat Dr. Phipps, R. F. A. and Gunner Clayton, 82nd Battery beat Private Walsh, R. I. R. in the semi-final; Clayton beat Dear on points and Rifleman McDonnel R. T. R. beat Private Locks, Camerons, on a foul. In the final McDonnel beat Clayton in the first round.

Boy's Heavy Weights,—Boy Oakley beat Boy Finn in the semi-final and later in the evening Boy Oakley beat Boy Power after a full time contest.

Boy's Light Weights,—Boy Calloway knocked out Boy Oxford in the first round and Boy White beat Boy Langford on points; in the final White gave in to Calloway after the first round.

In the Open Light Weights Private Paul, Dorset's beat Private Gardener, Camerons and Private Crawley, Camerons beat Corporal McKenna R. I. R. on points; in the final Paul beat Crawley after a level fight.

Six Round Contest,—Bdr. Lyttle, R.G.A., beat Gunner Streeter R.G.A. on points; Private Lennox, Camerons beat Private Walsh, R. I. R., Staff Sergeant Grainger, Welter Weight Champion S. A. 1906 received the verdict against Gunner Ferris R. G. A. who retired in the 2nd round.

At the conclusion Lieutenant-Colonel Cleeve, Commanding the Brigade, gave away the prizes.

The prize for the winner of the best fight went to Pte. Private Gardner, Camerons, and for the best loser to Corporal McKenna, R.I.R. and the most scientific boxer Dr. Phipps, R. F. A.

INTERNATIONAL GRAND PRIX MOTOR RACE.

Photo by Central News.

This extraordinary snap-shot shows a car in the act of overturning during the above race. The accident took place at a right angle turn known as "death curve."

GOLF.

MYSTERY OF LONG DRIVING.

SOME PLEASING FALLACIES.

There is scarcely a single golfer who could not say of long driving, in the words of Mr. Micawber, "It was the dream of my youth, and the fallacious aspiration of my riper years." Every one of us would like to hit the ball a very long way says "The Times," and it is only when the grapes of driving are palpably and permanently sour that we begin to wag our aged heads, and say, acutely enough, that it is the iron play and the putting that tells.

Life, as some anonymous philosopher has observed, is just one d——d thing after another, and this is painfully true of golf in general; but as regards long driving in particular one would have thought on the face of it that the disappointment would be sharp but not enduring. As regards hitting straight a man must always be passing through alternate periods of elation and depression, according as he is or is not hitting cleanly, but in the matter of length it would seem that he must sooner or later appreciate the limit of his powers and so settle resignedly down into his place. This is not so, however, for the reason that on two different days he may be striking the ball to all appearance equally cleanly and from the centre of his club and yet that ball may go perceptibly further on one day than on the other.

EXPLANATIONS OF AN ILLUSION.

There are often, of course, extraneous explanations of this phenomenon, obvious to any one who does not begin to build a castle in the air as soon as he has one cracked brick for a foundation. Of such are frosty or sun-baked ground or one of those curious breezes which blow behind every one else and do not help us in the slightest. There are others, which are not so transparently simple, such as the playing of a series of games with short, stout, persons past the prime of their slashing youth, since it is terribly easy to be flattered by comparison. Moreover, it really is difficult for a man to tell whether he is driving up to or beyond his usual standard, even on a course which he knows well enough to have his own private landmarks there.

A good instance of this difficulty may often be seen in the trying of some new kind of ball. The player is as a rule full of hope that this ball is just what he has been searching for, and so, if he hits a shot or two cleanly and finds himself poised in a chaste and classical attitude at the end of them, the ball seems to him to be soaring away into realms unknown. It is only when a cynical looker-on advises him to try a stroke with the ball that he usually drives that he receives a most practical and unpleasant douche of cold water. In the summer when the rubbercored ball first made its appearance, it chanced that the writer was playing some delightfully friendly matches with some delightfully inefficient adversaries. At that time there was a ball supposed to be rival to the Haskell, and by dint of hitting it further than did various nice old gentlemen and young ladies, he persuaded himself that this was the ball and he the driver of the century. The very first round played on a subsequent visit to St. Andrews with three strapping golfers armed with Haskells shattered his dream at one blow, and that ball, now long since dead, was abandoned for ever.

GLORIOUS INTERVALS.

Putting all such explanations on one side, however, we will have the residuum of inexplicable fact that ordinary mortals do for a season blosson into reasonably long drivers and then with no apparent diminution in the cleanness of their hitting relapse into their natural mediocrity. No doubt even in this case there are explanations possible; no loubt during that period of glorification there was an added cleanness of hitting, though it could not be detected, more perfect timing and less effort; but what is the good of explanations, when the relaps is certain? It is far better to accept these mysterious dispensations gratefully and humbly, to deem ourselves short drivers with lucid intervals of longness, not long drivers suffering from a chronic attack of shortness. There are many people who, more especially with the aid of the rubbercored ball, drive a long way, but only those are worthy of real consideration as long drivers whose length is more or less permanent and does not, like, Bob Acres's courage, come and go. Yards are yards, and if a man can hit the ball a certain distance it may seem nonsensical to deny him the credit of it; but in respect to really effective driving day in and day out one might refuse a place among the elect of long hitters to those who attain their length by means of a hook and a run.

THE DRIVING OF BRAID AND RAY.

This remark does not, needless to say, apply to such a player as Braid; he is a natural hooker and does make the ball run great distances, but when a carrying shot is needed he is capable of the most prodigious carry, just as he is a master of the push as opposed to the pull when he has a mind to it. There are a good many players, however, called at any rate in their own world long drivers, who have neither this reserve power nor this adaptability: they want ground and wind in their favour, and a long, carrying shot over a bunker up to a hole reduces them to the level of the common herd, for either they cannot carry the bunker or, if they do, the ball on alighting races across the green. To emphasise the point by wilfully exammerated language, the man who can get his distance off the heel of his club is effectively a much longer driver than he who can get the same distance off the toe.

It is one of the most astonishing, as it is one of the most valuable, features of Ray's driving that, except by mistake, he scarcely ever hits a hooked ball; he aims, if anything, a little to the left of the point for which he is making, and indeed, if he has a weakness, it is that he has not a very great power of holding the ball into a wind from the left. By his method he gets nearly all of his great length by means of his carry, and the state of the ground is of comparatively little moment to him. Last year the qualifying rounds for one half of the Southern section in the "News of the World" Tournament took place at Fulwell, a course of very long holes and, on that day at any rate, rather heavy turf. On that occasion Ray's driving was his very best, and it was something never to be forgotten. He was playing with Wilfred Reid, an admirable golfer and a sturdy hitter, and the way in which Ray "Smothered" the unfortunate Reid in the matter of length was brutal and overwhelming.

DUEL BETWEEN MANAGER AND PLAYWRIGHT.

Photo by Central News.

A duel was fought at Neuillyt between M. Jacques Richepin, son of the Academician and M. Pierre Frondale, author of the play "Aphrodite." M. Frondale, who was present at a rehearsal of his play at the Renaissance Theatre, made a remark to Mme Cora Laparcerie the actress and joint manager of the Renaissance Theatre, with her husband, Mr. Richepin, who made a rather sharp retort. Mme Frondale interfered and high words ensued between the two women, M. Richepin asked the author to apologise for certain remarks made by his wife to Mme Cora Laparcerie, and on his refusal a duel was arranged. The fight was very short and resulted in M. Frondale being wounded in the arm. Photo shows the duel in progress. M. Frondale on right.

PARSI CRICKET.

PRESENTATION OF THE SPENCER CUP.

WARDEN'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.

The presentation of the Shapur Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup to the winners, the Baronet Cricket Club, took place on Saturday at the rooms of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, Bombay, Mr. H. A. Wadia presiding.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee of the Cup, in the course of which it was stated: This is the fourth time we meet together on the occasion of presenting the Spencer Cup to the winners. Fifteen Clubs joined this competition last year as against fourteen the year before. These matches are played in the first instance under the English County system, and 105 matches were arranged, some of which had to be abandoned on account of the rains, but no less than 87 were actually played. In the result the Baronet and the Elphinstone Cricket Clubs secured the first rank with cent per cent. points. These Clubs under our rules, had to play again to determine finally the winners of the Cup. A match was, in consequence, arranged between them. It, however, resulted in a draw, and a second game was played and won by the Baronet Cricket Club, who thus became the winners of the Cup for the year, the Elphinstone Cricket Club being the 'runners up.'

SOME NOTABLE PERFORMANCES.

Among the interesting events in connection with these matches we find that the largest number of runs scored by one individual Club in a single innings was 321 runs for five wickets by the Elphinstone Club. Baronet Club against the Elphinstone Club. The largest number of runs scored by a batsman in an innings was 126 runs (not out) by Mr. J. S. Warden of the Baronet Club against the Elphinstone Club. The largest total number of runs scored by an individual batsman was 407 runs in the play of 10 innings by Mr. J. S. Warden of the Baronet Club. The largest number of runs scored in partnership was 228 runs by Messrs. J. S. Warden and M. Reporter of the Baronet Club against the Elphinston Club, each of the players scoring a "century." The highest batting average was 95.66 runs by Mr. M. D. Parakh of the Baronet Club, in seven innings, out of which he was "not out" four times. The largest number of wickets taken by a bowler was 55 wickets for 318 runs by Mr. B. H. Mirza of the Young Zoroastrian Club. The best bowling average was 3.3 runs per wicket in the play of 11 innings by Mr. F. Mistry of the Sassaman Club, who bowled 395 balls, and took 33 wickets for 110 runs. The number of "centuries" scored in these matches comes to six. Of these two were scored by Mr. J. S. Warden, of the Baronet Club, and one each by Mr. H. D. Kanga of the Liberal (Marine Lines) Club, Mr. H. F. Mulla of the Sassaman Club, and Messrs. M. D. Parakh and M. Reporter of the Baronet Club. So far as can be seen from the score sheets submitted to the Committee only one "hat trick" was performed by Mr. Udwadia of the Alliance Club against the Liberal Marine Club. It may be noted in connection with this event that Mr Udwadia took four successive wickets with four consecutive balls in one over and it is remarkable that even this splendid performance could not secure a victory for his Club. With regard to the question of supplying neutral Umpires and pitches for the matches the Committee regrets to say that it has not been able to make any progress in the matter, for reasons stated in previous reports viz., the paucity of suitable gentlemen who would undertake the thankless task of umpiring and the dearth of good pitches with suitable boundaries. The Committee, however, notes with pleasure that in spite of these drawbacks the matches continue to promote the best interest of Parsi Cricket. The Committee is also pleased to note that the matches continue to be played in a spirit of fairness and friendliness; and they earnestly hope that the same spirit will be a distinguishing feature of these matches in future also.

In conclusion the Committee desires to congratulate the Baronet Club on its victory this time, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to us all that the Cup has been won by the best team, captained by the best "skipper" the Parsis have upto now produced.

The Chairman then presented the Cup to Dr. M. E. Pavri, Captain of the Baronet C. C., amid long cheering. The Chairman said the Club was fortunate in having had the guidance and support of such a "skipper" as Dr. Pavri for the last thirty years. The championship table showed that the success of the Baronet Club was not a fluke success. He next referred to the brilliant individual performances of the famous cricketer Mr. J. S. Warden, who was a member of the Baronet Club, and who had hit up the highest individual innings of 126 not out, and had scored the largest number of runs, namely 407 runs, in ten innings in these Cup matches. The success of the Baronet Club was not an accident, but it had merited that success by its superiority over other clubs in every department of the game. The competition for the Cup had done a great deal to promote good cricket among the Parsis, and he hoped that in future it would help the community in the keener competition that was bound to come in the future because their number was so small, compared to the lakhs of Hindus and Mahomedans. But he was sure that if they continued to cultivate the higher virtues that had brought them to the front, they would hold the lead, and he would be satisfied if they produced great cricketers in proportion to their numbers.

DR. PAVRI'S REPLY.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, in reply thanked the Chairman for the kind words he had said about the Baronet Club and about himself. They were all grateful to the Elphinstone Cricket Club for inaugurating the shield, which had kindled an enthusiasm that had been for some time past lying dormant among Parsi cricketers. He was glad to say that the differences between the Shield Committee and the Elphinstone Cricket Club Committee had been removed. The maidan clubs would not recognise any self-constituted authorities but only those which were representative of all Clubs. The speaker next referred to the Committee, for the selection of Parsi representative teams in international matches. He admitted that the majority of them were good and conscientious cricketers, but he condemned the detestable policy adopted for the last year or two by the minority who had formed a caucus. Their action was detrimental to the best interests of Parsi cricket. This unfortunate state of things would not occur if the majority of the Committee came to the maidan, to see for themselves the form of the different players, and if they did not allow themselves to be influenced by the minority.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

HANDICAP SINGLES.

There was only one game on Saturday, this being in "A" class of the Singles between Hogg and Burge, the former owing 15 in every other game. The handicap worked out well, as three sets were required to decide it, play taking a turn after the first. Burge began well, and after leading at 2-1 won the next two and only lost one more. Hogg put a different complexion on things in the second, when he at once went off to 4-0. Each then won one, Burge taking two more before his opponent went out. Burge took the first of the decider, but here Hogg against won four in succession, each winning two, which left the latter the winner; this being in the second round.

Result:—

M. N. Hogg, scr., beat J. T. Burge, plus 3/6; 2/6, 6-3, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Two games are down for to-day, one in the Doubles, when Reynolds and Nicholson at minus 15, meet Kilby and Rose at scratch.

In "A" class of the Singles, Byrch, at plus 3/6, meets Bartlett, at plus 4/6.

A LIQUOR SHOP IN NAVSARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following important matter and thereby lay the inhabitants of Navsari under a deep debt of gratitude?

A liquor shop has been erected in close proximity of a gentleman's bungalow at Navsari. In the near vicinity of the former, are a school and boarding-house. Every right-minded person cannot but be painfully surprised at the sorry sight of a tavern, a school, a boarding-house and a gentleman's bungalow shaking hands as it were with one another. The Abkari Superintendent has declared in no uncertain terms that the place in absolutely unfit for a liquor shop. Yet there it stands in utter disregard of the welfare, mental moral, and physical of hundreds of citizens. It is a mockery to talk of the suppression of drunkenness and all the vices which inevitably follow in its train, when such a state of affairs has been allowed to exist in one of the most advanced and best-governed native states of India. The mockery will be complete when a boarding-house for untouchables which is to be built at State expense has been constructed in the same locality. Well may the anti-drink reformers despair of their righteous efforts for the well-being of society. Yours, etc.,

NAOROJE EMUNCHERJEE BORKA.

Navsari, March 31.

WELLS AND MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The arguments of Mr. S. D. N. in your to-day's issue cannot hold water in view of all the facts of the case. Wells there always have been, but the real factor that transmit malaria, the anopheles mosquitoes, were not present in sufficient numbers for all these years. This explains the discrepancy that he puzzles over. If there are no wells near the St. George's Hospital, the mosquitoes have been able to find another sort of breeding place, which if tackled in time, would not have given rise to the epidemic that he speaks of.

None are so blind as those that will not see. Unless S.D.N. is prepared to prove by actual and systematic search that malaria carrying mosquites are more numerous in the pools of stagnant water and gully traps &c. he has no right to ignore facts that have been proved and mislead people. Whether closing up of wells is the correct measure for combating malaria is

ANOTHER QUESTION.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

"The Englishman" states that a serious difficulty has arisen over the staffing of the proposed School of Tropical Medicine.

The Government wishes to staff it mainly if not exclusively by I. M. S., while Col. Rogers intended to engage a staff of experts of established reputation. Col. Rogers is said to have intimated to the Government that unless the original scheme is adopted he can have nothing to do with the proposed school and it is believed that he is prepared to resign.

STABBED TO DEATH IN STREET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

At Mymensingh on Thursday night between nine and ten p. m., one Sadir Sheik while going from a pleader's house to a hostel was mortally stabbed with a dagger, in the chest by two persons coming from the opposite direction.

His murderers ran away. The deceased came from the village Lajakata in Bhabula to institute a civil suit. It is suspected he was followed by enemies who watched his movements and perpetrated the act with the aid of hired assassins.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay European Relief Association, Annual General Meeting, Bastion Road, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, E. G. A. (Bombay) v. Byculla Hockey Club, Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits the Leper Home at Trombay, 5-45 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits Sailors' Home, 12-15 p.m.
High Court Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Orient Club, Annual General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Y. M. C. A. v. Isustitute Luso Indiano, Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay Housing Association, Prof. Muller's lecture, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m.
High Court Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
High Court Vacation begins.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Customs v. G. I. P. Railway A. C. (B), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 9.

Bombay Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Willingdon for Mahableshwar.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, G. I. P. Ry. A. C. (A) v. Crusaders, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwardes Theatre, Bandmann Rickerd Vandeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.) Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

April, 4.

136 Books and Equipments. Will members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

137 Signalling Class. A Signalling Class will be started early in April, the class will be instructed in Semaphore; Small Flag (morse) Dummy Key & Lamps. Members of Nos. 1, 2 & E. E. Companies desirous of joining this class should send their names in to the Adjutant as early as possible.

138 Arms and Equipment. All members who have completed their class firing and Musketery Competitions should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters at once.

139 Meeting No. 2 Coy. Monday 6th April 1914. A Meeting of No. 2 Company will be held at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to attend.

Matches 8, 9 and 10 of the Annual Rifle Meeting will be fired on Sunday the 5th instant; (Rapid and Snap Shooting).

Trains as usual.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and officers, the band at the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....A Bunch of Roses .....Chapi
Overture ..... Zampa .....Herold
Valse .....Blue Danube .....Strauss
Selection from the Ballet.....Coppelia ...Delibes
(a) Barcarolle from .....Les Contes d'Hoffmann .....Offenbach
(b) Gavotte from .....Mignon .....Thomas
Selection .....The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Two Step .....Everybody's Ding It.....Berlin

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

Mr. S. P. Wadia having resigned the appointment of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the above Hospital, the Hon. Mr. Laiubhai Shamaldass has been appointed in his place.

M ANGALDAS NATHUBHAI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Sir Mangaldas Nathabhai Girls' School and Training Classes will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Mangaldas House, Girgaon. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, will presided and Mrs. Hill will distribute the prizes.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE.

Another fire broke out on Sunday in a stack of cotton bales on the Colaba Cotton Green but as it was detected immediately it was quickly put out by the Colaba fire engine which had repaired to the scene, but not before three bales were destroyed causing a damage of Rs. 250.

The Fort and Byculla engines had also run up to the place but their services were not requisitioned.

The cause of the fire is not known.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

As was already notified the Association is arranging for a series of public lectures on co-operative housing and kindred subjects. The third lecture of the series will be delivered by Professor O. V. Muller, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow in the Elphinstone College Hall (second floor), on "The Co-operative Credit Unions of Denmark." The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill will preside

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday, 40 attacks and 33 deaths from plague, 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 5, Dhobi Talao 5, Mazagon 4, Mandvi 4, Fanaswadi 3, Parel 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Umarkhadi 2, Fort (Northern) 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Kumbharwadi 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Tarwadi 1, Mahim 1, and Worli 1. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 145, as compared with 119 on the corresponding day of last year and 131 in 1912

HINDU BOY POISONED.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital on the body of Shamrao Kanoba, a Hindu boy aged five years, residing at Bazaar Gate Street. The evidence should that three days before the death of the deceased his mother had died of typhoid fever. The following day the place was disinfected, and all the medicine bottles in the house were collected in a basket and left on the floor. The deceased picked up a bottle, and swallowed some of its contents—Easton's Syrup tabloids. Within an hour the boy grew faint and collapsed and a doctor, who was summoned, advised his removal to a hospital. He was accordingly taken to the G. T. hospital where he died. The medical evidence showed that death was due to strychnine poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

FAREWELL DINNER BY HIS STAFF.

On Friday last Mr. H. A. Sams, Officiating Postmaster-General of Bombay, was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the officers of the Postal Department, Bombay Circle, on the eve of his departure to England.

Mr. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening said that they had met there together to say good-bye to their chief, who during his short regime of six months had endeared himself to them all, officers and men alike, by his never failing courtesy, kindness and consideration. They were not there to talk shop by alluding to his official work, which he felt would be more appreciated when the time came for him finally to shake the dust of India off his feet. He referred only to his qualifies of head and heart. He had proved to be a broadminded, large-hearted and sympathetic officer and all these qualities to which they had all borne witness, had fully justified the reputation which preceded him to Bombay and which would certainly make him friends wherever he went. But above all, his accessibility, his good nature and his genial disposition had touched them most. It had not only endeared him to them but it had also considerably helped them in discharging the duties each one of them had to perform at his respective post. They were not, however, the only ones for whom he had a corner in his large and noble heart. He had by his kindly manner also been able to reach the rank and file and had left behind him a monument of his desire to help those who will help themselves, in the Bombay Postal Co-operative Credit Society which he had established in their Circle and for which they were truly grateful to him. It would be long, he continued, before they ceased to miss their kindly and considerate officer and added that he might rest assured that his memory would be cherished always and that the oft repeated adage "out of sight, out of mind" would in his case never find an echo in their hearts. They wished him *bona voyage* and a rollicking good time in the old country.

Mr. Murtrie then paid a pretty compliment to Mr. Doran, the permanent Postmaster-General, Bombay, who was amongst them as their guest. He said that Mr. Doran was held in high regard by them and it was well-known that he bore a unique reputation at Head-quarters. Of him their late Director-General, Sir Stewart-Wilson, once aptly remarked on a memorable occasion that they had a man with the finest reputation of a postal officer all over the world. They were justly proud to have such an officer at their helm and they welcomed him back right heartily.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

Rain is reported from North-East India and the North-West Frontier Province but all the amounts are small except at Shillong where the fall was of two inches, and Purnea and Dibrugarh where it was of only one inch. The weather is becoming more disturbed in North-West India where the temperature is high and there is a large amount of cloud present.

Forecast.—Some rain in North-East India, the Punjab and the surrounding [illegible].

The Annual Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which since the depletion of the Town Hall had to use any show rooms, is this year in difficulties, for it cannot get suitable accodation.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST AGENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Tyeb Ismail, of the firm of Messrs. Tyeb Succoor and Company, of Beira, Africa, charged Mahomed Haji Aboo and Haji Aboo Haji Habib, his late Bombay agent, with breach of trust in respect of various sums of money.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinker.

Motiram Pranjaram Vyas, an audit clerk in the chief accountant's office of the Bombay Municipality, produced two refund receipts relating to a consignment of goods to the complainant and signed by the first accused.

Ramjannah Hasanali, of the firm of Messrs. Ibrahim Cassum and Company, produced an entry relating to the purchase of lamps from his shop by the first accused, and consigned to the complainant. The goods in this case, which were purchased by the first accused personally, were ordered to be sent by him to the shop of Ismail Dada Devraj. Witness received Rs. 181 for the purchase. The alterations appearing in the entry were made by witness himself, under instructions from his master. Two years ago the first accused and witness's master had met, and after a lengthy conversation witness's master ordered witness to make certain alterations changing the rates from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 and the figure was re-altered to Rs. 12. Other rates were also similarly altered. Ismail Dada Deoraj accompanied the accused on that occasion. Witness could not tell whether his master had handed the accused a blank memo form, but he had some, printed in his name, in stock.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Velinker, witness said that he was unable to say definitely when the alterations were made, but he was certain that all the changes were made at one and the same time.

The hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held to-day at 5-45 p.m. In the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University.

Dr. Harold Mann has give notice of his intention to move as recommended by the syndicate that the Senate approves of the proposals of the Syndicate to erect a building according to designes prepared by Mr. G. Wittet, on the north side of the University Buildings containing the Registrar's department, University Club room, Committee rooms, and accommodation for four University professors and their departments.

The building is to cost approximately four lakhs of rupees, including the furniture.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held immediately after the disposal of Dr. Mann's motion.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar will move that the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan be elecetd as the Senate's representatives on the Court of visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will move an amendment that before making the appointment to the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, as their representative the Senate desires that the Syndicate should enquire if any provision exists to enable a visitor to go to Bangalore for the performance of his duties.

Some more amendments to Dr. Mackichan's motion for the adoption of the revised regulations regarding the conduct of business and rules of debate, have been received.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad will move the deletion of Rule 91.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will move the following amendment with regard to rules 82 and 83:—

"82. 1. Any member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the Chairman.
2. The Chairman shall summarily decide all points of order.
3. If a member be called to order, such member shall be required by the Chairman to resume his seat, until the Chairman decides the point of order; Provided that the Chairman may allow the member called to order to speak on the point of order raised.
4. The Chairman shall preserve order, and any member called by the Chairman to sit down, shall at once obey the call."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The following additional notices of motions, among others, will be placed before the monthly meeting of the Corporation called for to-day:—

Mr. Khimji Hirji will move:—

That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation a collection of all the legal opinions embodying interpretations of sections of the Municipal Act, taken by him, and by the various departments of the Municipality as well as all the judgments and decisions of the law courts, in which the Municipality has been a party, since the collection published in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 4775, dated the 18th November 1912, certified copies of the judgments and decisions of the courts being obtained as far as possible.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseteji, will move:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at an early date (1) the number, extent and location of existing open spaces in the different Wards of the City which are at present utilised as play-grounds by the youth of the neighbourhood, including the various maidans, and Municipal "Gardens," and the present cost of their up-keep; (2) the extent and situation of any other spaces besides, already existing or likely to be converted shortly into open spaces by the operations of the Improvement Trust, which can be made available in the different Wards of the City as possible sites for creating new play-grounds, to meet the great and increasing necessity for them in the interests of the health and well-being of young people especially of those living in densely crowded and congested areas, and the probable cost that would be entailed in each case in utilising and maintaining them.

Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, will move:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report whether his attention has been drawn to the danger to public health and safety involved in the storage of gunny bags in dwelling houses which are likely to cause fire and provide convenient places for harbouring rats, and whether it is desirable and necessary from the point of view of sanitation and public safety to keep it under proper Municipal control by the issue of licenses or otherwise and to prevent storage of gunny bags in dwelling houses so far as possible.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"Sixty years a Queen," a film illustrating the life of Queen Victoria and the leading events of her memorable reign is the star attraction at the Excelsior this week,—or rather a first instalment of it, for only the first half of it is being shown this week. To paraphrase the curate's description of his egg this film may be described as being quite wonderful in parts. The representation of the coronation in Westminster Abbey, the wedding with the Prince Consort in the Chapel Royal, the Queen's first review in Hyde Park and similar events is splendidly done. We doubt whether anything better than the coronation scenes has ever been done on the bioscope. The reproduction of Westminster Abbey is exact and the greater part of the ceremony in the presence of the vast throng of Peers and Peeresses and State dignataries is shown in complete detail and the part of the Queen is taken with great dignity by a young actress, who is not unlike the late Queen in features. Other parts of the film, however, such as the illustration of Rowland Hill receiving his first adhesive stamped letter, the first electric telegraph etc., are apt to be boring. A further touch of realism is lent to the coronation and wedding scenes by the singing of a small but effective choir under the conductorship of Mr. Cowen.

There are two new turns in the variety programme. Miss Lillie Yockler is a Music-hall artiste of the robust type, who sang a couple of songs with considerable success. Delavale and Gilbert, who are advertised as "America's foremost comedians" evidently left America a long time ago, as American humour has undergone quite a healthy change since the days when their business was fashionablo. However, they seemed to please a considerable section of the audience.

Miss Doris Cooke is appearing again this week, and is always attractive. But we did not like her "Steamer" song so much as "How do you do Miss Ragtime" and the other song she sang "Lonesome" did not quite catch the audience. Miss Elsie Pattman's rendering of "Come, Sing to Me!" and "Annie Laurie" was very popular. Mr. George Robins gave a clever little ventriloquial interlude.

A word of praise should be given to the orchestra, which got through a very heavy programme of incidental music for the big film very creditably.

WOMAN'S SPIDER SENSE.

INSTINCTIVE DETECTION OF INSECT'S PRESENCE.

A medical correspondent writes to "The Times":—

A case of a most remarkable kind has just come to my notice. A few weeks ago, while on a visit to the country, I met a young man who informed me that his wife possessed a most extraordinary sixth sense in regard to spiders. She could detect the presence of a spider in any room she happened to be living in, without having seen the insect or, indeed, if one may so put it, without having any reason to suppose that it was there. The discovery was accompanied by violent sickness, malaise, and even debility; but all these symptoms at once passed away when the spider was caught and removed from the room.

I had heard of such cases, and recollected having read a story in one of the medical papers some years ago in which a somewhat similar state of affairs was described, yet found it hard to believe that actual detection of so small an insect could occur as it were "by instinct." However, my doubts were set at rest a few nights later when the lady referred to joined her husband at the house where we were staying. In the middle of the night my new acquaintance came to my room and asked me to attend his wife, who had become very unwell. He added, "She declares there is a spider in the bedroom, but I cannot find one this time." I followed him and found his wife in a state which suggested sudden collapse. She was very pale, with a feeble pulse and rapid breathing. She declared that she felt "dreadfully sick" and that she was absolutely certain that there was a spider somewhere in the room.

So insistent was she on this point that, to humour her, but without in the least believing her story, her husband and I lit a candle and searched every nook and cranny of the room. We found nothing, and were about to give up the rather ridiculous pursuit, when the patient suddenly announced that she "had a feeling" that the spider was upon the mantelpiece. We looked there and had satisfied ourselves that she was quite mistaken when it occurred to me to lift the edge of the flounce surrounding the woodwork. As I did so a large black spider ran quickly along the cloth towards a hole in the wood and disappeared. The husband and I looked at one another and I signed to him to afford no indication of what had occurred. But just then a sigh of relief from the bed, accompanied by the remark, "At last you have found it," proved to us the futility of our precaution. The sixth sense had not failed.

Within about half an hour the patient was quite well again, and, on being assured that the hole in the woodwork was stopped up, fell asleep peacefully.

A correspondent telegraphed from Sukkur on April 1:—The Sukkur Municipal Hall was packed and there was great excitement over the presidential election. Interesting speeches were made. The chief feature was the union of Hindus and Muhammadans. Mr. Awatsing withdrew, leaving the contest to be fought between Messrs. Bhojsing and Pirbux, with Mr. Proes, the Executive Engineer in the chair. Mr. Pirbux secured 20 votes, (7 Muhammadans, 1 European and 12 Hindus), while Mr. Bhojsing secured 7 votes, (3 Muhammadan and 4 Hindus). Three councillors were absent. Mr. Pirbux was thus elected by a two-thirds majority.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure headache gone in a few minutes.

CLOTHES FOR THE CHILD.

SIMPLICITY THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE

It seems very long ago since little Infantas wore dresses that were merely replicas of those worn by big Infantas, since even a big crinoline presupposed miniature crinolines for young generation, writes "M. H." in the "Manchester Guardian." Yet it is only during the last twenty years that really comfortable clothes have been designed for children. And it only quite recently that hygiene has stepped in—not always, be it noted, without exaggeration and pose. It took a good many hundred years before it was realised that children have particular sartorial needs, and that what may be eminently suitable for an Olympian may be just the reverse for the Olympian's offspring. Thus any freaks of clothing which may persist to-day should be judged less harshly when it is remembered of how many freaks they are the survival.

The English child has long stood to the greater part of Europe as a model sartorially. This is, perhaps, not entirely the case to-day. Whereas England may be said to have discovered simplicity in children's clothing—real simplicity, be it understood, not severity,—other countries have followed up the idea, and America, at all events, produces youthful wardrobes of a surpassingly simple and charming kind. Even Germany took more readily at first to the djibbah— most comfortable of garments—than did our own country. From the point of view of sheer prettiness too America takes the lead, in that she lays much greater stress on fineness of material. Her cottons are the finest cottons that money can buy, her muslins the most pellucid, while at the same ime she also furnishes admirably practical clothing in the way of crawling pinafores—an arrangement resembling the overalls of an aeroplane mechanic. Smartness is the keynote of the French child's dress, and in our eyes it is highly unsuitable. At the same time French children often have interesting rather than pretty faces, and actually look best in something characteristic such as plaids and kilts. On the whole, however, there is a great deal to be said for the way the English youth is dressed—at least when it is very youthful. English children are so pretty as a whole that fine stuffs and exquisite cut are much less necessary to them than to any other children.

THE RIGHT TO GET DIRTY.

It seems a commonplace to say that comfort and cleanliness should be the first objects of a child's wardrobe. Nevertheless the two qualities are even now neglected. While parents no longer give children clothes that "will not show the dirt," while they no longer have the horrible hooked arrangements for making short sleeves long, or *vice versa*, there are numerous fads by which parents strive to be original with regard to their children. Sandals may be very healthy for the legs, but grown-up people do not leave off sandals merely because they are grown-up, but because sandals have no warmth. The child, again, who runs about with long bare legs, its little skirt a more frill round its little waist, must suffer agonies of cold unless it be superhuman. Many children certainly grow up in spite of rather than because of the hardening processes to which they are subjected. Again, with regard to cleanliness, not every parent realises that for children to be clean with comfort a vast array of washing frocks are necessary—in fact, scarcely fewer than fourteen will serve since a child *must* be able to get dirty if it wants to very badly. This means, of course, that washing must be able to be done by the nursery, and that the washing frocks must be of the very simplest kind, in order to bear the nursery tub. With regard to little boys, it is amusing to breech them as soon as possible—the earliest breeched baby is alleged to be four months' old. Knickers are very becoming and may be comfortable, provided that ample provision is made for warmth. But warmth is more easily obtained by means of petticoats, and thus until the child is able to take his own exercise it is wiser to withhold the glory of male attire.

A WARNING AGAINST FREAKISHNESS.

The wide array of stuffs at present available at very moderate prices should make the task of dressing children very simple and very interesting. It is a question whether several thin layers of clothes or a few thick garments are best. On the whole, where a house is fairly uniformly heated thick clothes are quite unnecessary. This implies, of course, very warm out door garments. Children look charming in fur, but it is not particularly healthy for them, since if they run about naturally it is soon too hot, and causes them to catch cold. There are many thick, light woolen materials to-day which make children sung in a manner undreamt of in the Victorian days of low necks, short sleeves, and old silk jackets—"like mamma's." A rather pretty spring fashion for little girls is to make them corduory tunics, buttoning on the shoulder and reaching almost to the bottom of little corduory knickers to the knee. This gives them all the comfort of little boys' attire, while combining with it the prettiness belonging to that of little girls. It is light, and it is yet warm enough to protect them against the treacheries of spring chills.

The very short dress is only less bad than the very long dress. This fad—the Kate-Greenaway-cum-Marcus-Stone costume—is also dying out. Both fashions, however, should be a warning to parents that a desire for quaintness, or Greek-ness, or humour, or romance in their children's clothing is not to be encouraged. It is really so easy to make children look charming; and so unfortunate to impose upon them one's own sophistications that clothing from the child's own point of view can hardly receive too much consideration.

A letter from Lhasa states that the Chinese have occupied Kham as far as Giamba, nine days' journey from Lhasa. The Chinese officers informed the Tibetans that they had orders to re occupy the territory held by Chaoer-fang and would move no further until the Delhi Conference ends.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

BOMB FOR MR. GORDON.

ATTEMPT ON MIDNAPUR INFORMER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed to-day refore Mr. Panton at the Alipore Sessions.

THE JAGATSI ASRAM INCIDENT.

Koilash Chunder Palit, Sub-Inspector of Police at Habigunge, deposed to the Moulvi Bazar bomb incident and identified the fragments of the bomb. Witness further deposed to having seen the explosives in the presence of Mr. Gordon, then Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet. Witness stated that a complaint was made at the thana aginst Swami Dayanana charging him with having kidnapped a boy. Witness went to search the Asram of Dayananda at Jagatsi for the boy, was not allowed to search and turned out. He reported the matter to the authorities, as a result of which Mr. Beaumont and other officers made for the Asram. But they were attacked with tridents and assaulted. Dayananda was subsequently arrested and he and some of his disciples were sent to jail. Mr. Beaumont and other officers went to search the Asram for the second time when they were opposed and assaulted. The police opened fire with the result that a prominent disciple of Dayananda, named Mohendra, was shot dead and others received injuries. The shooting offair took place on July 6, last year. The next day some 40 or 50 men were arrested.

Sub-Inspector G. S. Roy deposed to having picked up some fragments of the Moulvi Bazar bomb. Witness could not identify any of the fragments.

Sub-Inspector Pulin Behari Dass corroborated the statement of the two previous witnesses.

THE MIDNAPORE BOMB.

Sub-Inspector Mohim Chunder Sen deposed to the bomb explosion at the residence of Abdur Rahaman at Midnapore in December 1912. Witness collected the fragments of the bomb. Abdur Rahman was informer in the Alipore Bomb case (Laughter).

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness stated that some of the fragments were handed over to him by Abdur Rahman himself. They were the disc, the nails and the stoppered phial. Witness picked up only one of the iron disc, while the rest were found by another officer who made a search subsequently.

How did you know that the fragments were at 11 Carnac Street?—I heard so from Inspector Narindra Mullick.

The first time you were examined, you knew, you would be asked to identify them. Did you enquire where they were?—No.

Is Abdur Rahman witness in this case?—I do not know.

Motilal Shah, a Hindustani search witness of Rajabara's hotel, said he was asked to go there by the jemadar of the Belighata Thana. The articles seized bore his signature. He could not remember exactly in what part of the room the articles were seized and brought to the thana.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said he was called by the jemadar as a search witness while he was sleeping inside his shop. He was told he would have to give evidence. He had previous acquaintance with the jemadar. He knew Jitendra Babu, inspector in charge of the Thana. Witness had never spoken to him before.

AESTHETIC DAMAGE.

FRENCH LAW COURTS AND LOSS OF BEAUTY.

On the ground that she had suffered "a depreciation in physical appearance," and consequently in means of livelihood, an attractive young actress was granted £1,000 damages in the French Law Courts the other day as the result of a motor car accident in which she received slight facial injuries.

Actresses in this respect are quite a privileged class, for the susceptible judges are always ready to give them generous indemnification in such matters, on the very plausible plea that their face is their fortune, just as much as it was the only asset of the milkmaid of the nursery legend. Other women, however, do not come off quite so well when they claim damages for spoilt beauty. Recent decisions have established a sort of fixed scale, and fair plaintiffs are compensated according to the section in it to which they belong. This scale is much as follows:—

(1) Actresses, singers, and dancers.

(2) Girls whose marriageable value may have received a setback.

(3) Divorcees and widows of less than 40 (the amounts they get, however, vary according to the state of preservation of their charms.)

(4) Married women (their low position in the scale is apparently due to the fact that it should matter to no one except their husbands whether they are ugly or not.)

(5) Spinsters of over 50.

As for men, remarks the "Liberte," they have no right to compensation for aesthetic damages. They can soothe the wounds by a balm of gold if they are incapacitated by an accident, but not if they are merely transformed from a Phoebus Apollo into a Caliban. It is rather unfair!

A committee with the Hon. Mr. Ferard as chairman, will meet at Lucknow on the 8th instant to consider the best method of modifying the U. P. Municipalities Act of 1900, for the purpose of permiting under necessary safe-guards the extension of the system of non-official chairmen to the large municipalities.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

THE RECENT CRY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS

BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their presenting to the undersigned 24 coupons of either White or Blue Capsule Bottles, or 12 coupons of the Gold Capsule Bottles respectively.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

THE

FIAT

IS ESSENTIALLY THE CAR FOR THOSE WHOSE

POSITION, TASTE CULTURE

make it imperative that they should possess

THE PERFECT CAR

in every sense. It is as famous ALL THE WORLD over as it is

AT THE STEPS OF EVERY PALACE.

For GRACE and beauty of design-Reliability and everlasting qualities.

ASK FOR LISTS and arrange a trial with

THE SOLE AGENTS:

The Bombay Motor Co. Company Ltd
EGERTON HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

Branch—Lucknow.

Telegrams: "Chalo, Bombay."

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Funds Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

Invested in Government Securities, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the terms and conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA.

with those of any other Company

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE.

Company Limited.

Stands on a strong basis. The requisite Deposit has been placed with the Government of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has a scheme suited alike to the rich and the poor.

Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is the Manager and Actuary of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

The Secretaries,
the East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,
9, Bank Street,
BOMBAY, Fort,

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Manager

HIGH GRADE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES.

We have a large selection of Tweeds, Serges, Homespuns, Herris Tweeds, etc., for Home Wear, in the newest styles as now being worn in Europe.

FOR HOME WEAR.

LOUNGE SUITS.
The Styles are the most up-to-date, and we can guarantee them as eing now worn in London.
NEW FANCY TWEEDS FROM Rs. .. 50
ART VICUNAS FROM Rs. 5

EVENING DRESS.
We specialise in these garments and use the Best Quality Materials, Lining and Trimmings. All Garments are turned out in irreproachable style and thoroughly up to th p esent fashion as worn by gentlemen.
Full Dress Suits from Rs. 75
mf-Dress Suits .. Rs. 65

SMART OVER-COATS.
We have a variety of materials or Smart, serviceable Chesterfield Coats and Ulsters as now worn.
Rain Proof venetians from Rs. .. 45
New soft Fleece from Rs. 60

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MARKLEW.—March 20th, at 5, Halliday Street to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Marklew, a son.

MARRIAGE.

WARD-SHORTT.—March 19th at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. Father A. M. Tabard, M.A., Albert Patrick Ward Driver, F. M. S. Railway, son of Mr. James Ward, to Mrs. Constance Kate (Bronnie) Shortt, widow of the late Mr. Vivian Shortt, P. W. Inspecteor, M. and S. M. Railway.

DEATH.

WALKER.—March 20th, at Calcutta, Emily Anne Brandon, widow of the late Archibald Walker.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

Leading Articles.	Page.
Ladybank and Hyde Park	8
Bombay Moneylenders	8
Notes of the Day	8
Official and Personal	8
Foreign Cables.	
Two Party Declaration	9
The Sealers' Tragedy	9
Massacre by Blacks	10
Fighting in Albania	10
Fighting in Mexico	10
French Politics and Judiciary	10
Other Cables ....9 &	10
Indian Telegrams.	
Rajabazar Bomb Case	7
Indian Students in London Hospital	10
Delhi Conspiracy Case	12
Exciting Encounter with Leopard	11
Other Telegrams .... 10 &	11
Bombay and Provincial.	
Humitarian Society	11
Bombay City and Suburbs	7
General News.	
Medical Detectives	12
Latest Marvel of Wireless	12
Science and Civilisation	14
Correspondence	
A Liquor Shop in Navsari	6
Wells and Malaria	6
Sporting News	6
Weather, Commercial and Shipping 3 &	4
Illustrations	
Mortor Car Overturning during the Grand Prix Race	6
The Late Sir John Murray	11
Ulster Volunteer Force	12

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 6, 1914.

LADYBANK AND HYDE PARK.

The state of the political atmosphere at Home which the latter part of last week was distinctly hopeful appears to have undergone an unfortunate change, thanks chiefly to the provocative attitude of Mr. Balfour. The ex-Premier, though no longer the official head of the Unionist party, undoubtedly still wields a greater influence in its ranks than Mr. Bonar Law or any of his colleagues, and, if he has decided,—as appears to be the case,—to take matters out of Mr. Law's hands the prospects of a settlement by consent for which the Premier pleaded at Ladybank on Saturday are not great. Mr. Balfour in fact seems to have allied himself definitely with the "Die Hards,"—the band of irreconcileables who are determined to "die hard" whether it be in defence of the House of Lords, against the Home Rule Bill, or in opposition to any sort of policy in favour of which the country has pronounced,—and while they are in the ascendant in the Unionist party Ulster will receive every encouragement to persist in her rejection of Mr. Asquith's proposals, and to resist, as Mr. Balfour urged them to do on Saturday, to the last.

It is true that in the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Balfour said he would not stand in the way of any moderate form of devolution "if it was to avert civil war," but he preceded this by a highly provocative speech. He propounded again the doctrine of optional obedience of the soldier, and he goes off the next day to make another provocative speech in Hyde Park, which is in strong contrast to the moderate and conciliatory,—if at the same time firm,—attitude revealed by the Premier's pronouncement at Ladybank. It seems, therefore, as if the ex-Unionist leader has little expectation that the opportunity of gracefully removing himself from the path of obstruction to a moderate form of devolution will arise, but has made up his mind to join Mr. Walter Long, Lord Milner and the rest of the "Covenanters" in a last desperate effort to secure for Ulster Sir Edward Carson's terms for the permanent exclusion of Ulster,—the alternative to which, the Ulster leader tells us, is "bloodshed and coercion."

If there were reason to believe that either Sir Edward Carson or Mr. Balfour had said the last word on behalf of Ulster and the Unionist party, the outlook would be black indeed. But we believe that the conciliatory tone of the speeches in the House of Commons last week is a better indication of the true state of public feeling than Mr. Balfour's warlike declarations, and that more attention will be paid to Ladybank than to Hyde Park. There can, at least, be no doubt that the principles laid down by Mr. Asquith in regard to the position of the Army in relation to politics will be preferred by the sober opinion of the country to that asserted by Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour's doctrine of optional obedience is amazing. He says

Under the voluntary system, the day to-day rule of obedience to the Government implied that the Government could not require the Army to do what would compel the individual soldier to ask himself whether his conscience permitted him to obey.

If we accept this doctrine, we must accord to the soldier the right to refuse to carry out his duty in support of the civil power, whenever he finds his political views are in opposition to any particular change which has been constitutionally brought into operation. He may assist the minority at any time to defy the majority, and thus, as Mr. Asquith, has pointed out, paralyse the Constitution. Mr. Balfour would thus allow the Army to be made a political instrument. There can be no doubt that Mr. Asquith is voicing the feeling, the strong and earnest feeling, of the vast bulk of the British people when he prays that the Army in Britain may never become a political instrument, and reasserts the true doctrine of Army administration laid down by the elder William Pitt in the eighteenth century. It can have no place in moulding policy or framing laws. That place it would very quickly assume if the doctrine of optional obedience were admitted. The doctrine, as Mr. Asquith pointed out, lays the foundation of a complete grammar of anarchy, which would be invoked whenever the spirit of lawlessness claimed to block the ordered machinery of a self-governing society.

It is to be hoped that the Premier's declaration of his anxiety for a settlement by consent will carry us back, over the heads of the "British Covenanters" and the demonstrators in Hyde Park, to the spirit of conciliation which Mr. Balfour and his friends have so rudely disturbed. First there must be an agreement to allow the Home Rule Bill to reach the Statute Book amended by the exclusion proposals. Mr. Asquith rightly claims for his temporary exclusion plan that it gets rid of any question of coercion,—at least until there has been time for the Ulster non-contents to judge what government by an Irish Parliament means, and for a plan of general federation to be discussed. There is evidently a substantial body of Unionist opinion in the House of Commons which recognises that the Home Rule Bill must go forward, and that the question to be settled is not how Home Rule can be defeated,—for that can never be,—but how it can be made palatable to the North of Ireland. To this body of opinion, and the backing it has in the country, the Ladybank speech will make its appeal, and we have no doubt that, by the time the Bill is passed into law, the ground will have been cleared, with their help, for the consideration of a scheme of general federation, in which Ulster may take her place without compromising her determination not to be excluded from the Imperial Parliament.

BOMBAY MONEYLENDERS.

The observations with regard to the usurious practices of moneylanders, which Mr. Justice Davar felt it necessary to make on Friday last in dealing with the application of an insolvent for his discharge, disclose a state of affairs which call for immediate attention on the part of the Government and the public. For the sake of convenience, the facts and circumstances of the case, which were fully reported in our legal columns on Saturday, may be briefly summarised. E. F. Pascal, an employee in the Post Office drawing a salary of Rs. 100 a month, found himself in difficulties, having a large family to support, and was obliged to have recourse to Marwaris for small loans from time to time, which rapidly accumulated,—on paper,—to the considerably sum of Rs. 3,361, although it was elicited in evidence before the Court that Pascal had received Rs. 492 only as consideration. On the 12th January, some of the Marwaris demanded back their money, and, in order to satisfy them, Pascal borrowed Rs. 260 from Natha Galva and Co., who took a promissory note for Rs. 850, that is, Rs. 590 more than the amount actually advanced! Ten days afterwards the other creditors, having apparently got wind of the fact that Pascal had been able to pay Rs. 200, came in a body to his house and "threatened", to quote the words used in our report, "that they would file suits against him." It is extremely probable, moreover, that these moneylenders did not content themselves merely with this threat. However that may be, it is clear that Pascal was driven, figuratively speaking, at the point of the bayonet, to the Insolvency Court. There are the main facts, but what a world of tragedy is revealed if one reads between the lines. What, however, we would point out is that Pascal's case is one in hundreds of such cases all over the country. The indebtedness of Government clerks has long been known to the Government themselves, and though proposals have now and then been made to establish funds from which employees of the State could borrow within certain limits at a small rate of interest, nothing definite has hitherto been done, so far as we are aware. As Mr. Justice Davar said, the insolvent's "position was entirely due to the oppressive manner in which he was treated by his creditors." The Judge also declared that the case was a "typical and grievous one." But there is small hope that judicial pronouncements will put a stop to the malpractices of usurious moneylenders as long as there are needy men in the world. In the interests of the public, therefore, we would press upon Government the desirability of legislation to regulate money-lenders. There is no necessity to follow the lines of the English law regulating professional moneylenders, for the conditions are entirely different in this country. But there is every necessity not to allow the homes of poor but honest people to be broken up, and their lives and careers ruined, by usurers, who should be restrained by legislation from doing as they please with the victims they get into their coils. Legislation cannot entirely succeed in checking the evils of usury, and there are not many ordinances which the perverse ingenuity of an avaricious sharper cannot circumvent. But that does not prove that such ordinances are not necessary. Why should moneylenders, of all classes be allowed to ply their trade without any regulative restrictions, such as registration, the keeping of proper accounts, the granting of receipts, and power by which a court may revise the rates of excessive interest? Such restrictions cannot affect the credit system on which commerce is based or prevent the circulation of money in trade. They will be found galling only to usurers whose business is to exploit the necessitous and the careless and the inexperienced, who should be protected, even, if necessary, against their own wishes, from a class of usurers whose relentless cruelty formed the subject of Mr. Justice Davar's scathing remarks the other day.

Notes of the Day

Albanian Affairs.

Prince William of Wied's entry into Balkan politics has been signalised by his first difficulty,—the Epirus problem,—and on the methods he adopts in quelling the rebellion will depend his future chances of success in Albania. But the present situation is beset with many complexities owing to the action or inaction, of Greece. According to Reuter, Epirote bands, including disguised Greek officers and soldiers, are marching northward with cannon, and, although there seems hardly any doubt that the efforts of these insurgents will prove futile, they will have done a good deal of damage to property in the shape of plundered and ruined villages by the time they meet with their deserts. The reader will be interested to learn that Prince William's first Cabinet, formed last month, is composed of Prenk Bib Doda, who is the chief of the great Catholic Mirdite Clam; MM. Turtulli and Adamitis (both till now physicians practising abroad), who are Orthodox; the rest being Moslems. The Cabinet is condemned by the Nationalist Party as "Turkish" and reactionary, but in reality the number of Christian members is about proportionate to the number in the country, which is roughly estimated at—Orthodox, 260,000; Catholics, 140,000, out of a total population in Albania of 1,000,000. It is generally believed, however, that Essad Pasha's personality is likely to dominate any Cabinet of which he is a member. It is intended as soon as possible to reconstitute the Senate. Ekrem Bey will be nominated chief of the personal Cabinet of the Prince, the other two members being Herr Buchberger, an Austrian, and Captain Castoldi, an Italian, who already hold Court appointments. According to "The Times," it is intended shortly to send Ministers to Vienna, Rome, Paris, and London.

Mr. A. M. Monteath.

Mr. A. M. Monteath, the head of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., in Calcutta, is about to retire. Entering the office of Gray, Dawes and Co., in London in 1878, Mr. Monteath came out to India three years later. The greater part of his service with the firm has been spent in Calcutta, except for nearly five years when he was in Bombay. He has been three times President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and twice the Chamber's representative in the Viceroy's Council. It may be recalled that during the passage of the Indian Companies' Bill in the Council, before the commercial community had been given a proper opportunity to consider it, Mr. Monteath flatly declined to discuss it, with the result that the Government had to give way. This was a notable achievement, but there are others equally testifying to Mr. Monteath's independence and capability. Mr. Monteath's younger brother, Mr. R. C. Monteath, is also a member of Mackinnon's and holds an equally respected position in commercial circles in the country.

The Delhi Municipality.

On the 1st of this month the Delhi Municipality had to face a cash deficit of Rs. 65,000 and had no money to pay the establishment their salaries for March. There is, moreover, no reserve, so at a special meeting it has been resolved to raise a loan of 1½ lakhs. The President advocated increased taxation for the city, but this motion was lost. There is no doubt that increased taxation just at this time would have proved a hardship to residents, who do not find life easier in the old city than in other towns in the Punjab. Nothing is cheap in Delhi,—house rent, public conveyances, hotels, commodities of all kinds. Take sugar, which is a necessity of life, for instance. All refined sugar which comes into Delhi is taxed at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per maund, the octroi on *gur* being eight annas a maund. *Ghee*, another commodity which is a daily necessity in every Indian family, however poor, is taxed at Rs. 1-8 a maund. Major Beadon, the President, in urging an increase in taxation spoke of the "wealth of Delhi." If he had said "potential wealth," he would have been right, but the "wealth of Delhi" as applied to the ancient but at present comfortless city on the Jumna, can only be regarded as a fine but deceptive figure of speech.

The Argentine Republic.

The maize-crop in Argentina, to which Reuter refers to-day, occupies the highest position next to wheat in the agricultural products of that country. Argentina carried on an extensive export trade in wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wool, hides, cattle, sheep and horses. The Argentine frozen meat trade is famous. Mining occupies at present a secondary place in industries, but the country is rich in quebracho, copper, manganese and wolfram. It is stated that oil has recently been discovered in Comodoro Rivadaira. The wells yield from 600 to 900 cubic metres per week, and a new deposit has been tapped by a very deep perforation, through which the oil rises without pumping. A tank steamer is expected to arrive from England in June, and it will be moored, in 25 feet of water, to the mole, which will then have been completed to the distance of 500 metres from the shore. Several such steamers will be needed, and a large expenditure will be necessary if the exploitation of the petroleum is to be made a commercial success. In politics, however, Argentine is at present passing though a crisis. The President Saenz Pena, is on leave, and, having asked for an extension, the Chamber of Deputies has in consideration a Bill to grant him leave of absence "for an indefinite period!"

Census of Hyderabad.

The Report on the Census of the Nizam's Dominions, recently issued, is the work of Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor of "The Indian Social Reformer." It is stated that, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Abdul Majid, Census Superintendent, who had arranged to write the Report in collaboration with Mr. Natrajan, the entire responsibility fell on the latter, who has done his work with his usual ability. The popular idea in regard to Hyderabad is, of course, that being a Mahomedan State, Mahomedans must be in preponderance. But it is otherwise. The Hindus outnumber the Mahomedans by more than ten millions. Then come the Animists, Christians and Jains. Among Christians, Roman Catholics are most numerous. The statistics concerning the city of Hyderabad are interesting. It is the fourth largest city in India, with a population fast reaching 600,000. It contains a very considerable immigrant population, and this is said to account for the low proportion of 937 women to 1,000 men.

Chemical Research by Indian Students.

Several students of Dr. P. C. Ray, the eminent Bengali chemist, have already won distinction in chemical research. Mr. Rashiklal Datta, M.Sc., has discovered numerous polyiodides of copper, silver, mercury, cadmium, etc. Mr. Datta has contributed as many as thirty valuable papers to British and American scientific journals. Another student Mr. Nilratan Dhar, M.Sc., has published more than twenty contributions on Physical Chemistry in the journal of the Chemical Society. In respect of these publications Professor Bredig, the eminent German savant, recently wrote to Mr. Dhar:—"You are the master of a great and distinguished branch of knowledge." Two more of Dr. Ray's students, Messrs. H. K. Sen, M.A., and B.B.De, M.Sc., show much promise. Both of them are at present studying at the Imperial College of Science, London, and are engaged in original investigations.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon yesterday paid a visit to Versova to inspect the famous Mahi Fort. They left Government House by motor at 3 p.m., and returned late in the evening.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit to-day the Sailors' Home at 12-15 p.m. and the Leper Home at Trombay at 5-45 p.m. On Thursday Their Excellencies leave for Mahableshwar via Dharmatar.

TWO PARTY DECLARATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH ASKS FOR PEACE.

BUT "PEACE WITH HONOUR."

THE BILL MUST BE PASSED.

ARMY AND POLITICS.

TORY'S DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

Mr. Asquith opened his election campaign on Saturday, amid notable scenes of enthusiasm, at Ladybank.

In the course of his speech the Premier without going into the incidents connected with his taking up the new office, declared that there had been genuine misunderstandings and honest mistakes, but there had been nothing which threw the least doubt on the integrity or honour of those immediately or directly concerned.

Referring to the subject of the Army Mr. Asquith affirmed that the present Tory doctrines struck at the very root not only of Army discipline but of democratic government. The true doctrine of Army administration was laid down by the elder William Pitt and it was no worse for having been laid down 170 years ago. "The Army in this country is not to become a political instrument. It has no place and no voice in framing our policy or moulding our own laws."

Amid cheers the Prime Minister declared that the Army would hear nothing of politics from him and he expected in return to hear nothing of politics from the Army.

Turning to the Home Rule Bill the Premier said that a settlement by consent was in the interests of the country and not of the great political parties. After recapitulating his temporary exclusion plan Mr. Asquith said: "I am anxious for peace, but—and I say this for both sides—it must be peace with honour. In any settlement that is to come to we must secure placing a Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book."

The Unionists of East Fife were awaiting Mr. Asquith's speech to see if they would oppose him.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

Replying to addresses, Mr. Asquith in a speech at Berwick said he was sure that if the Liberals were sympathetic towards certain susceptibilities and simultaneously determined to pursue a just Liberal policy they would see a satisfactory solution.

A FALSE IDEA.

In a speech at Edinburgh, the Premier said that if their opponents thought that either hope or fear of their intentions would affect him, it was high time that they were disabused.

FIFE—NOT TO BE REPRESENTED BY A TORY.

In a speech at Kirkcaldy he said he was glad to be again in Fife. It had never been represented by a Tory and would not be so now. He did not speak at Cupar, whence he motored to Kilmarnon Castle.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

LADY BANK, April 4.

The sun was shining brightly to-day when, amid notable scenes of enthusiasm, at Ladybank, Mr. Asquith opened his by-election campaign in East Fife. The meeting was held at the village Assembly Room which opened with formal business, including the adoption of the Premier as the Liberal candidate. Mr. Asquith, his wife and daughter, met with a rousing reception.

Sir James Scott, who presided at the meeting, welcomed Mr. Asquith as the greatest Parliamentarian they had known. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith returned thanks for his adoption and said it was a novel experience to him to be contesting a by-election. They lived in strange times and in no respect were they more strange than in the way in which credulity dogged the heels of invention and invention strove and strove in vain to keep pace with credulity.

THE RIDICULOUS LEGEND.

In course of the last fortnight, they had had the ridiculous legend circulated that the Government had selected the moment, at which they were making proposals for a settlement of the Home Rule difficulty, to frighten a plot to provoke Ulster. In the

MR. BALFOUR IN FIGHTING MOOD.

"GREAT NATIONAL CRIME."

ULSTER TO RESIST TO THE LAST.

SPEECH IN HYDE PARK.

GIGANTIC DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday a gigantic throng assembled in Hyde Park to demonstrate against the coercion of Ulster.

There were eight platforms. Mr. Balfour spoke from one of them in a strong fighting vein. He denounced the Liberals for flooding the country with "mendacious rhetoric" and declared it to be on the eve of "a great national crime which would lead to a great national disaster."

Ulstermen, said Mr. Balfour, would resist to the last.

The climax of the meeting came when Sir Edward Carson waving a Union Jack called for three cheers for the King.

A League of British Covenanters has been established with Lord Roberts as President.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

A great Unionist demonstration was held in Hyde Park this afternoon to protest against the coercion of Ulster. The weather was rainy and windy, nevertheless there were twenty-two imposing processions with bands, Union Jacks and banners, representing seventy-six constituencies of Greater London. There were fourteen platforms and the speakers included Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Milner, Lord Selbourne, Mr. F. E. Smith and Lord Charles Beresford.

The Stock Exchange procession was a unique feature.

A gigantic throng in the Park sang "Oh, God our help in ages past" and the National Anthem and afterwards speeches were delivered and a resolution was then put from all the platforms to the sound of a bugle-call. The resolution protested against the use of the Army against Ulster and demanded that the Home Rule Bill be submitted to the people.

MR. BALFOUR DENOUNCES LIBERAL POLICY.

Speaking at the eighth platform of the Unionist meeting, Mr. Balfour said that it was the first time that he had spoken in Hyde Park. He hoped it would be the last, because, please heaven, never would another such occasion arise. They were on the edge of a great national crime which, if committed, would lead to a very great national disaster. He vigorously denounced the Liberals who, he said, were flooding the country with mendacious rhetoric. Mr. Balfour affirmed that the Ulstermen would resist coercion to the last.

Resolutions were carried with tremendous enthusiasm and the leaders of the meeting received a great ovation from the crowds.

THE CLIMAX.

The climax was preached when Sir Edward Carson, waving a Union Jack, called for three cheers for the King. He described the scene as one of the most memorable in history. Sir Edward Carson continued to wave the flag until the majority of the demonstrators had dispersed.

(Mr Asquith's speech continued.)

same quarters it had been suggested that he had taken the new office of the Secretary for War for the purpose of escaping for a fortnight the formidable ordeal of crossing swords with the Opposition.

"A PROVOCATIVE ACT."

He declared that instead of stealing away from the fight in twilight in disguise and by devious routes, he went by the ordinary route and in the ordinary way and was met by expressions of welcome and hopes of good-luck (Cheers). That was what they called a provocative act. (Laughter).

Finally, in this comedy of errors, the people of Fife were awaiting his speech to see if they would oppose him. Meanwhile anxious and plutocratic-ridden, they were to be kept on the tenterhooks of suspense. Was there ever a greater political topey-turveydom? (Laughter.) He was submitting himself to the hazard and inconveniences of an election because he had become the Secretary for War.

NOTHING TO THROW DOUBT ON MINISTERIAL INTEGRITY.

Without going into the incidents connected with that change, he declared there had been genuine misunderstandings and honest mistakes, but in his deliberate opinion there had been nothing at any stage or in any quarter which threw the least doubt on the integrity or honour of those immediately or directly concerned. (Cheers).

ARMY—ITS UNTARNISHED AND REDOUBTABLE PAST.

None had better reason than he to know the zeal, the devotion to duty, and the sense of responsibility pervading the military as well as the naval forces. The very fact that the Army rested on a voluntary and not a mercenary basis was the best safeguard for the maintenance of the splendid untarnished traditions of its redoubtable past. (Cheers.)

NOT TO BECOME A POLITICAL INSTRUMENT.

Mr. Asquith continued:—"I am certain they can be counted on from the highest to the lowest without an exception to undertake the duties which they may be required to discharge. The Army in this country is not, I pray, to become a political instrument. It has no place and no voice in framing our policy or moulding our own laws (Cheers.) The true doctrine of Army administration was laid down by the elder William Pitt and it is no worse for having been laid down 170 years ago."

ARMY AND POLITICS.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said:—It was his duty in the post which he had assumed, to see, by a searching personal inquiry and co-operation upon which he could count, that the Army was fit in the ever-shifting conditions for its primary and elementary duty. The Army would hear nothing of politics from him and he expected in return to hear nothing of politics from the Army. (Cheers.)

USE OF ARMY FOR PRESERVATION OF DOMESTIC PEACE.

The responsibility for the preservation of domestic peace lay with the magistrates and the police. Under normal conditions the Army's aid could not be, and ought not to be, invoked by the civil power. It was only in emergencies, which were happily rare, that any such call could be addressed to the Army. When such occasion arose, it was the duty of a soldier' as it was the duty of a civilian, to comply with the demands of the civil power.

THE FATAL TORY DOCTRINE.

These present Tory doctrines struck at the very root not only of Army discipline but of democratic government. (Cheers.) Where did they lead to? They set a precedent which was capable of an infinite number of applications, each more disastrous in its consequences than the one which went before it. (Cheers.) If they were to recognise the existence of dispensing and discriminating power, they must recognise it not only in officers but in men, and not only in the Army but in every body of public servants.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF ANARCHY.

Two years ago in that hall he had described their doctrines as furnishing a complete grammar of anarchy. (Cheers.) He repeated now that these new dogmas, countersigned by the Tory leaders, would be invoked, whenever the spirit of lawlessness claimed to block the ordered machinery of a self-governing society. (Cheers.)

ELECTORS NOT LEFT IN DARKNESS.

Turning to Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said that the Bill under the Parliament Act, which was not intended to be a dead letter, was far advanced on its road to the Statute Book. There was neither force nor plausibility in the theory that the electors were left in the dark regarding the Government's intention to take up Home Rule. His supposed silence on that topic was the favourite theme of Mr. Bonar Law. He quoted the speech he made at St. Andrew's on December 7, 1910, in which he dealt exclusively with Home Rule. That and the other speeches on the subject were a complete justification of the passage of the Bill under the Parliament Act.

SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT.

The Premier continued:—"We believe that a settlement by consent is in the interest of the country and not of both the great political parties. Those who believe in Home Rule don't desire to see the new system started under the most unfavourable conditions amidst the clouds and darkness of a civil turmoil. On the other hand, those to whom Home Rule is repugnant, cannot face with equanimity the problems which the Government of Ireland may present.

ON TEMPORARY EXCLUSION.

Mr. Asquith recapitulated his temporary exclusion plan, and while admitting its disadvantages, said that its great merit was, that it at least got rid of any question of coercion. It gave the populations concerned immediate arbitrariment of ballot. "I am anxious for peace but—and I say this for both sides—it must be peace with honaur. (Cheers.) In any settlement that is come to we must the secure placing of a Home Rule Bill, on the Statute Book.

"We hope and believe that that will not be incompatible with a careful provision to meet the convictions and suceptibilities of the minority. I firmly believe that, in time and after experience, there will be a convergence of the forces in the direction of a complete Irish unity." (Loud cheers.)

EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

They must see the same process applied with necessary variations and applied without delay to the other parts of the United Kingdom in the conviction that such reconstruction of the constitutional organization would lead to a greater efficiency in the conduct of both local and Imperial interests. The quickened patriotism of every part would stimulate the larger patriotism of the whole.

SPLIT FORCES OF PROGRESS.

The Premier dealt briefly with the other subjects of political importance, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill the Plural Voting Bill and the Land rating problems. He said there remained one very serious point and emphasised that if they studied the by-elections of the last two years they would find with perhaps one exception that the loss of a seat to a Liberal had been due to the split forces of progress.

A COMMON ENEMY.

Upon the great issue of Home Rule the by-elections had pronounced with an overwhelming majority in favour of the Government policy. It was indeed a melancholy thing for those, whose hearts were bound up with the future prospects of wise democratic legislation, to find the democratic army split asunder in the face of a common enemy. It was time that this state of things came to an end. (Cheers.)

It would surely be childish in the great issues before them, which could only be brought to success by unity and loyal co-operation, if they should allow comparatively trivial differences, upon issues not vital, to divide the force which when united was irresistible. (Cheers.)

FOR THE NINTH TIME.

The Premier concluded by saying that he placed himself unreservedly in their hands as their canlidate for the ninth time. He did not know whether they would have a contest. If they had, he should reappear among them. During his absence, however, they would be able to count on the co-operation of many valued colleagues. (Loud cheering.)

A NEW LEAGUE.

EXCLUSION OR BLOODSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. Walter Long presided at a meeting in London to establish a League of British Covenanters. Earl Roberts was elected president.

Sir Edward Carson, in the course of a speech, said that Ulster was not perturbed at the attempt to conquer her workers by means of the Army. Only two courses were open to the Government, viz., the exclusion of Ulster or bloodshed and coercion.

Viscount Milner said that the time was short, but that it was still possible to raise a storm of protest and compel an appeal to the country. If Home Rule were passed, the League would help Ulster to make the new system dear. There were many speeches in London yesterday evening on the theme of the Army and politics.

DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Hobhouse, speaking at Bristol, said the crisis had proved Mr. Asquith to be a statesman of unequalled power, and discipline would be required of all ranks in the Army for the repression of disorders.

THE CATSPAWS.

Mr. Trevelyan, speaking at Leicester, said the Curragh officers were not conscious instruments of military despotism, but the catspaws of the political "die-hards" to-day would become the agents of military tyranny to-morrow.

Mr. F.D. Acland speaking at Enfield, said the attempt to use the Army for political purposes had been defeated. The Government would not permit the Army to discriminate politically.

"CROMWELLIAN PREMIER."

Mr. John Ward, speaking in the East End, said that their "Cromwellian" Premier would defeat the conspiracy against the King and Parliament.

Lord Robert Cecil at Ashwell, said the Army was not the instrument of the Government but of the Crown. Soldiers and civilians were equal before the law as regards obedience to orders.

THE GREATEST TRAGEDY.

Sir Mark Sykes at Driffield said the cry of "Army against People" was the greatest tragedy that had ever happened to the country.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Mr. Balfour during yesterday's debate said: "Our Army was voluntarily drawn from all sections of the population. The men and Officers remained our fellow countrymen and shared our traditions. The only way to avoid this was to form a guard of mercenaries not belonging to our race and not sharing our rights. Under the voluntary system, the day to day rule of obedience to the Government implied that the Government could not require the Army to do what would compel the individual soldier to ask himself whether his conscience permitted him to obey."

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

General Sir Charles Douglas has been appointed to succeed Sir John French.

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

MRS. DRUMMOND ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 4.

The suffragettes held a meeting in Hyde Park at the same time as the Unionist demonstration and formed a procession which led to disturbance. Mrs. Drummond and others were arrested.

LATER.

When a suffragette procession attempted to enter the Park yesterday, those taking part were good-humouredly hustled by the crowd. Mrs. Drummond and another who were arrested were subsequently released.

SYNDICALIST DEMONSTRATION.

At the same time a Syndicalist "Don't shoot" demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square to exhort soldiers not to fire on workers. There was no disturbance anywhere.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, April 3.

The Cabinet has resigned. Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, who was Premier in Lord Cromer's time, will probably form the Ministry.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY AT GIBRALTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Byatt, Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Somaliland, will replace Sir Frederick Evans as Colonial Secretary, at Gibraltar.

RUSSIAN DUMA ADOPT EIGHT URGENT BILLS.

SITTING BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.

Sitting behind closed doors, the Duma adopted, without discussion, eight urgent Bills introduced by the Minister of War.

BURMA SOCIETY'S CLUB PREMISES.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER'S APPEAL TO BURMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.

The commodious club premises of the Burma Society at Albion House, St. Peters Square, Hammersmith, were opened yesterday by Sir Frererick Fryer, in the presence of Mr. C. H. Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, Sir Herbert White, Sir Charles Fox and others.

Sir Frederick Fryer said the appeal made to the Burmans had produced about £700 which sum had enabled them greatly to extend the accommodation. The upkeep, however, would be costly and they must continue to press the claims of the establishment on Burmans.

Mrs. Besant was accorded an enthusiastic welcome at Bangalore on Saturday morning.

Replying to an address presented by Mr. Justice Chandrasakarier she made a stirring appeal for founding a residential college in Madras which would develop into a university for South India. She spoke of Pachayappa's College as the only Indian institution, managed and controlled by Indians and made an appeal for Rs. 1,00,000 of its hostel.

THE SEALERS' TRAGEDY.

TERRIBLE TALES OF SUFFERING.

DEAD CHOPPED OUT OF ICE.

FACES BATTERED IN INSANE FRENZY.

NO HOPE OF SAVING SOUTHERN CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. JOHN'S, April 3.

The latest report says that of the crew of 189 of the steamer, Newfoundland, 77 are dead and 36 in critical condition. Sixty-nine bodies have been recovered. The King and Mr. Harcourt have telegraphed to the Government of Newfoundland expressing their sympathy.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING SEALER.

ST. JOHN'S, April, 4.

The Government has chartered the steamer Kyle, equipped with wireless, to search for the missing sealer Southern Cross. The American scout Seneca has likewise gone to search for her. The disaster to the sealing fleet was caused through the suddenness of the storm which swept down without any change of barometer being registered.

ST. JOHNS, April 5.

The Bellaventure has arrived with fifty survivors and sixty-nine dead of the Newfoundland's crew on board.

Reuter's representative was informed, that Tuesday morning opened fair, and that the barometer did not indicate a storm. Four ships put out with a thousand men seeking seals.

A blizzard broke at noon. One hundred and fifty of the Newfoundland's crew wandered in blinding drifts unable to find the ship. The blizzard raged all Wednesday, but abated at night.

The captain of the Bellaventure was preparing at daylight on Thursday to send out men on icefloes to hunt seals, when he sighted the strangers approaching with enfeebled gait which betokened disaster.

WORK OF RESCUE.

The work of rescue lasted all day. The last man saved had been for 59 hours adrift without food, yet he was unscathed, though he went blind the day after his rescue. Physicians however are confident that he will recover his sight.

Most of the survivors are frightfully frostbitten. One has both feet gangrened and they must be amputated. Others will lose fingers, toes, ears and noses.

Two had their brothers die in their arms while many dead were chopped out of the ice with axes. Several died when rescuers were taking them to the ship.

FORTY-THREE DEAD BODIES ON ICE FLOES.

Forty-three bodies were taken off three small floes. The rescuers piled the dead in groups and planted flags above them for the steamer to collect as they they would seals.

Many of the dead were horribly contorted. Many went insane, their ravings terrifying their comrades. Others battered their faces with ice, their bodies being almost unrecognisable. One man committed suicide by jumping from an ice-crag. When the survivors reached the Belalventure their clothing and boots had to be cut off.

COLONY IN MOURNING.

The colony is in mourning and a public funeral will be given to the recovered dead on Monday in St. Johns. Business is suspended. All hope of succouring the Southern Cross has been abandoned. It is considered certain that she has foundered off Cape Race with all aboard.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 4.

The deaths are announced of Colonel Edward Lacon Ommaney and the rubber dealer, Mr. Samuel Heilbut.

The death is announced of Sir Hubert Jerningham.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

EPIROTES ATTACK ALBANIAN GENDARMERY.

SANGUINARY ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 4.

Telegrams from Austrian and Italian sources report that the Epirotes attacked the Albanian gendarmery at Korytza. A sanguinary encounter ensued in which a Dutch officer was wounded. Finally, the white flag was hoisted when the Albanians were reinforced. It is also alleged that Epirote bands, including disguised Greek officers and soldiers, with cannon, are advancing northward to Albania, plundering and destroying villages en route.

CASUALITIES AT BITLIS.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.

It is officially stated that the casualties at Bitlis were five Kurds killed and several wounded. Also several townspeople were wounded. A state of siege has been proclaimed.

A despatch from the American Embassy says that missionaries and foreigners are safe.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS ANNOYED.

Russian diplomatic circles are annoyed at the action of the Vice-Consul in sheltering the Kurds and the matter is the subject of correspondence between the Embassy and the Russian Government. Several Armenians also took refuge in the Consulate.

PROFIT OF MESSRS. ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH.

PROGRESS IN SUBMARINE AND AVIATION DEPARTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.

The report for the year 1913, of Messrs. Armstrong and Whitworth, shows £568,000 against £441,250 in 1912, for distribution among the shareholders after payment of the Debenture interest etc. The report refers to the difficulty of dealing with the unprecedented volume of work. Satisfactory progress has been made in the Submarine and Aviation departments.

INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

VICTORY OF OXFORD IN GOLF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 4.

Oxford, for whom an Indian, Mr. Malik, played, beat Combridge at golf by five games to four, at Rye.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD IN RACQUETS SINGLES.

Cambridge beat Oxford in the Racquets Singles.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND (3) BEAT ENGLAND (1).

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.

Scotland beat England in the International Association Football match by 3 goals to 1. The game was played at Glasgow in dull weather before a crowd of 150,000 people. The ground was somewhat soft. The match began in a most sensational manner, the Scotsman, Thompson, scoring almost at once. The play was exceedingly fast and keen throughout. Fleming equalised before half-time.

On resumption, Scotland showed a marked superiority. The other goals were were by McMenemy and Reid.

ARGENTINE MAIZE-CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.

The latest estimate places the Argentine maize-crop at 80 per cent. above that for the last year.

GRAND TRUNK DEBENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.

The Grand Trunk Railway will issue the £1,500,000 per cent. debentures at 90.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Rogers to Miss North, Sister-in-charge of the Prince of Wales Hospital Medical College, Calcutta.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

FEDERAL ARMY ROUTED.

100 KILLED AND 123 WOUNEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JUAREZ, April 3.

General Villa engaged the rear-guard of the fleeing Federals pursuing them for 26 miles east of Torreon. A hundred Federals were killed and 123 were captured.

REBELS TO ATTACK TAMPICO.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The Consul at Chihuahua reports that the rebels are preparing to attack Tampico.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONTROL OVER SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 3.

The control exercised by President Wilson over the Senate was again demonstrated when his nomination of Mr. W. M. Daniels, of New Jersey, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission was ratified, despite the opposition of Mr. Lafollette and other distinguished Senators.

DEATH OF CALIFORNIAN LUMBER KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PASADENA. (CALIFORNIA), April 4.

The death is announced of the lumber king and multi-millionire Frederick Weyerhaeuser.

LIBELLING THE CROWN PRINCE

TWO EDITORS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, April 5.

Two editors have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in a fortress for libelling the Crown Price. The libel consisted of a letter supposed to have been written by a sentimental school-girl of high birth on the occasion of her leaving school, the reference being to the Crown Prince's farewell order to the Hussars at Danzig.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

ASSESSORS THINK HE WAS INTERESTED IN THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 4.

The case in which Kedareswar Roy Muktear of Gopalganj was committed on charges of robbery and hurt, was concluded yesterday before the Sessions Judge of Faridpur.

The defence was that the accused had an enmity with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, of Gopalganj and that the case was concocted by the prosecution witnesses at the instigation of the Magistrate.

Both assessors found the accused not guilty expressing the opinion that the Magistrate was interested in the case, complainant and the prosecution witnesses being under an obligation to the magistrate. The Judge reserved judgment.

MOTOR FOREMAN GETS THREE MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 4.

The case against Mr. L. J. Heath, Motor Foreman, Carriage and Wagon Department, N. W. Railway, Mongulpura, was resumed before the Sessions Judge, Major A. A. Irvine at Lahore on Friday. The accused was charged with voluntarily causi g simple hurt in respect of his bearer Ashraf Din whom he suspected of theft and who subsequently died from his injuries.

After ten minutes' consideration the jury found the accused "not guilty" of grievous hurt and "guilty" of simple hurt.

The judge sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

CALCUTTA DOCK FIRE.

CONSIGNMENT OF JUTE DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 3.

A fire broke out in No. 7 shed, Kidderpore Docks, on Wednesday night. The shed was packed with jute which was to have been shipped the following day on a steamer which lay alongside.

When the fire brigade arrived, the flames were leaping from every door and window of the shed. Additional assistance was called up and in all thirty-three jets were brought into play. The heat was so great that the vessel alongside had to be taken to the centre of the dock and jets of water were turned on to its side to keep it cool.

It is believed that the rapid spread of the fire was due to the flames running along the electric installation, causing burning portions to drop on to the jute. The damage is estimated at between three and four lakhs.

FRENCH POLITICS AND JUDICIARY.

DEBATE ON ROCHETTE COMMISSION.

CHAMBER REJECTS AMENDMENTS FOR PROSECUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 4.

In the French Chamber yesterday a protracted debate took place on the report of the Rochette Commission. The Chamber unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the interference of financiers in politics and of the executive power with the judiciary. It rejected the amendments proposing the prosecution of MM. Monis, Caillaux and others.

THE ROCHETTE SCANDAL.

RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 4.

The Government has instructed the Minister of Justice to enquire into the responsibility of the judges concerned in the Rochette scandal.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 3.

The Senate has passed a Bill providing for the construction of a coaling-station at Pepeite, Tahiti. The Chamber has adopted the Bill having in view the installation of a wireless station in the French Settlements in the Pacific.

Tahiti is a volcanic island and is one of the Society Islands lying in the Pacific, it is under French control and exports copra, sugar, etc. It has an area of 600 square miles and a population of 10,300.

FRENCH CHAMBER CLOSES SESSION.

TO OPEN AFTER GENERAL ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.

The French Chamber has closed its session and will not meet until June 2nd, after the General Election.

WELLINGTON SANATORIUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COONOOR, April, 3.

The sanatorium season at Wellington has been opened. Convalescents numbering nearly four hundred from Burma and various parts of the Madras Presidency have arrived. Major W. A. Hutchinson, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who arrived from Burma, took over the duties of the Commandant of the Sanatorium from Captain R. E. Power, of the Buffs, who was officiating.

The chief event of the season will be the opening of the Lawley Hospital by Lord Pentland. The hospital was built from public contributions, Government grant and Municipal funds.

EXPLSION IN CALICUT POST OFFICE

NO ONE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, April 3.

A parcel containing stones and other material exploded at the Post Office here yesterday afternoon while being stamped with the date stamp. No one was injured. The despatching office is not known but the label contained the instruction to redirect it to the Sultan's Battery at Wynaad.

BIG FOREST FIRE.

FIVE MILES BURNT IN TEESTA VALLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DARJEELING, April 3.

Five miles of forest in the Teesta Valley have been burning since March 28th and the fire is spreading into the Saitareas.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TRICHINOPOLY, April 4.

The district Traffic Superintendent of the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly wires:—

The Bridge diversion between Varakalapattu and Cuddalore was washed away at 21-10 hours on the 2nd April. Transhipment is not possible. Through communication will be restored shortly.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON HOSPITAL.

DEAN'S LETTER ON RECENT MEETING.

MISLEADING PRESS REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 4.

In connection with the recent Lahore Medical College strike the following press communique has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

The following letter from the Dean of the London Hospital Medical College (Professor Willian Wright, M.B., D.S.C., F. R. G. S,) has been received in answer to enquiries made by the Principal of the Medical College, Lahore (Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, I. M. S.) in regard to resolutions said to have been passed at a recent meeting of the students of the London Hospital:—

The London Hospital Medical College, (University of London), Turner Street, Mile End, London, 12th March, 1914.

Dear Sir,— The history of the meeting to which you refer is briefly as follows:—The members of the Christian Union here decided at one of its meetings that an effort should be made to give greater opportunities for non-European students to take part in the collegiate life of the College. A meeting of sympathisers with this movement, was arranged, and I was invited to preside. A number of students fearing that the effect of the meeting would be that an even larger contingent of non-European students would be encouraged to seek admission to this College, attended and made their protest, for it should be borne in mind that the authorities here have been very generous in the past in opening their doors to students from India, Egypt and the East generally, so much so that we are in a position to state that we had on the last occasion on which census was taken as many non-European students as all other eleven Metropolian medical schools taken together. The meeting, therefore, was one in which two factions were represented, and a somewhat heated discussion took place in consequence and as chairman I thought it expedient to adjourn it for a fortnight. At the second meeting Mr. C. F. Mallet, of the India Office, attended and spoke very warmly on behalf of the students from India. Finally the following resolution was proposed and adopted by the meeting:—

"This meeting expresses its opinion that great care should be taken in the admission of Oriental students to this Hospital both as regards the type of men and the number of men admitted, and it considers that the distribution of Oriental students among the medical schools of the country should be readjusted."

The proposition was adopted on a show of hands. There was considerable minority in the meeting of about 150. Only two members of the staff were present, besides myself. I think you will agree that the motion is harmless to a degree and the recommendation is one which is already adapted for all students, whether European or Asiatic. As to the press cutting the statement that Sir Philip Mcnenzie, Viscount Farquhar and Captain Forbes were present is entirely false; as are also the statements that the motion was carried by 462 votes to 21 and as to the wording and sense of the recommendation. On the other hand it was felt that for their own sake students coming from the East should not come at an early age or merely to learn the rudiments of medicine and that when they did come they should be more equally distributed over the British medical schools and not congregate too much at London schools and in particular at the London Hospital and University College Hospital. My own feeling on the subject is that only suitable medical graduates should be encouraged to come. I would add that in speaking of Oriental students a distinction was frequently drawn between Indian and Egyptian students to the advantage of the former. Much sympathy is felt with young Indian students who are sent far from their home and placed among an undemonstrative people with neither friends nor relatives to whom to turn. They often have to live in inferior lodgings where they contract wrong ideas of English professional classes. Added to all this is the great anxiety inseparable from examinations and the heavy mental work of the medical curriculum. Some students too, I regret to say, are not without anxiety on the ground of finance. It is always a source of great surprise to me that with all these disadvantages Indian students do so well. Not since I have been Dean of this college have I had any instance of ungentlemanly behaviour on the part of any Indian medical student brought to my notice. I very much regret that so garbled and misleading an account of the two meetings should have been sent to India and that, in consequence, the work at your college should have been so greviously interrupted.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) WILLIAM WRIGHT, Dean.

INDIAN STUDENTS' CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW ROOMS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.

Major-General Sir C. H. Scott to-day opened the new rooms at the Indian Students' Club, Holborn. A number of prominent officials from the India Office were present. The Club is primarily intended for Indian law students. It was originally established in the Strand by Lord Reay, and provides a centre of social intercourse for Indian subjects.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 4.

On Thursday the Narainganj police arrested one Abdul Hamid in connection with the murder of Kdai Chunder Shaha, zemindar of the village of Rahimabad, who was shot dead in his house while he was asleep.

Yesterday the accused was placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Narainganj who after examining two prosecution witnesses committed the accused to the Sessions under 302 Indian Penal Code.

MASSACRE BY BLACKS

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

DRYSDALE RIVER MISSION DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PERTH, April, 4.

It is reported that the blacks have destroyed the Drysdale River Mission and murdered two Fathers, six lay brethren and a number of half-castes. The police are investigating the matter.

HERESY IN RUSSIA.

TWENTY-FIVE MONKS TO BE TRIED.

In spite of its many grave pre-occupations, both at home and abroad, Russian public opinion has been deeply moved by the announcement of the Holy Synod that a number of monks from Mount Athos are to be tried before the Synod's court at Moscow for heresy, wired the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" on Mar. 19. It will be remembered that last year about this time a movement broke out among the Russian monks in the numerous skетes at Athos in favour of recognising God's name as the living God.

The spiritual father of the movement was a certain Caucasian hermit, Father Illarion, who wrote on the subject a book which found great favour in various monasteries, including the St. Mary and St. Martha Convent, where the prioress is the Dowager Grand Duchess Sergius. The leader of the movement at Athos was a certain Brother Anthony, formerly an officer in the Tsar's Hussar Regiment of the Guards, who having read the book became so convinced of the truth of its nominalistic thelogy that he at once started a propaganda among the brethren, and soon gained among them a majority

1,000 MONKS ARRESTED.

The result of the split and the ensuing heated discussions was lamentable; it came to the forcible ejection of the minority from their sketes and from the Russian Pantelimon monastery, which in its turn led to the intervention of the Russian Holy Synod. The latter has no jurisdiction, either temporal or ecclesiastical, at Athos, which is, and has been since 1430, an autonomous republic, and which in spiritual matters is subject to the authority of the Oecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople. Nevertheless the Holy Synod, with the consent, it is true, of the Oecumenical Patriarch, induced the Russian Government to despatch a gunboat and 200 soldiers to Athos, who then had over 1,000 monks arrested and brought to Odessa.

That was in the summer of last year, since when a number of monks went of their own free will to Siberia, while the remainder who held their "schema" from the Holy Synod have been kept in prison and subjected to great humiliation, and even, as some physical maltreatment. It is these monks some 25 in number, who will now be tried. If they repent of their heresy they will be subjected to some purely ecclesiastical punishment and then distributed over distant monasteries. Should they, however, persist in their error they will be unfrocked and deported to Siberia as common felons.

PUBLIC OPINION IN RUSSIA.

Public opinion in Russia is neither inclined to condone the high-handed methods which the Holy Synod has used for procuring the monks from the Holy Mount, nor does it feel certain that the heresy professed by Brother Anthony's followers is really very dangerous. For two years Father Illarion's book was allowed freely to circulate, and even found favour with some members of the Imperial Family. Its teachings were, in fact, never discussed by the Holy Synod, the only condemnation which they found was at the hands of a Church magazine and one of the numerous Archbishops who acted in his private capacity as a theologian.

It is true that the Oecumenical Patriarch also recognised the tenet as heretical, and even sanctioned the deportation of the culprits. From the fact, however, that he also decided under no circumstances, even if the monks should repent, to allow their return to Athos, many are inclined to conclude that his object in accepting the view of the Holy Synod was simply to get rid of the Russian monks, and thereby to secure the undivided authority for the Greek brethren. There is no doubt that the matter will be raised in the Duma on the vote of the Holy Synod.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE MOTOR UN ON
INSURANCE CO., LD
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists.
OFFERS.
Special Compreheusive Policy

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE HAIR OIL.
KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil is composed of excellent drugs, is delightful to use, is the very essence of refinement, for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair. For preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed, no other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has besides the most delicate and charming perfume.

For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil received

Price Re. 1 per bottle ; v. p. annas 4 extra. For three bottles Rs. 2-10 ; v. p. p. annas 7 extra.

N.B.—Samples free, on receipt of one anna postage stamp.

Do Not Delay To Try It.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,
155, Jumma Masjid, Market,
BOMBAY.

HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY.

PROTECTION OF ANIMAL LIFE.

EXCELLENT RESULTS ACHIEVED.

The annual distribution of prizes and medals to the successful medical graduates in the prize-essay scheme of the Humanitarian Fund, Bombay, took place on Saturday in the Hall of the F. C. Institute. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided and there was a large company present.

Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Honorary Manager of the Fund in opening the meeting thanked Mr. Labhshunker Luxmidas, and others for their efforts in the cause of vegetarianism. Vegetarian societies had been founded in England and the Continent as also in America, where people now appreciated the benefits of a vegetable diet. He concluded by appealing to the public to come forward in greater numbers than the past to help the cause.

Mr. C. P. Nanavati then read the third annual report, from which the following extracts are taken:—

In order to lessen as far as possible the slaughter of the poor, innocent, dumb animals, which are very useful to us in agriculture and in procuring various necessary articles, as well as in view of the fact, that animals are slaughtered in great numbers in India—a country well-known for its agriculture and fertility, and that people become weaker and weaker through waste of wealth and bodily diseases attendant on meat diet, this Institution, known as the Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund, was founded in Bombay, on the 20th September, 1910, and has at present completed the third year of its existence. It has been stated that, from January to June, 1913, 22 samples of milk were examined by the Bombay Municipality, out of which, only one stood the test, the rest being found adulterated. Thus owing to the diminution of the supply of milk, we have to suffer very much as regards the supply of ghee, curd &c. This result is due to two reasons,—first, that animals are killed in large numbers, and secondly that, famine also carries away many animals.

This Institution has been started by the noble efforts of Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas of Junagadh, who tries his utmost to carry out the aims and objects of this Fund and which is greatly indebted to many Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans and Hindus who from time to time have sympathised with it in various ways.

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

The aims and objects of this Fund, are—to try to save millions of animals daily slaughtered in India, to try to make flesh-eaters realise the diseases, drink crave and expensiveness resulting from the meat diet, to purchase from England and also to publish in Bombay, humanitarian literature for broadcast free distribution among the flesh-eating classes of India, and to be helpful in saving the lives of poor, innocent, dumb creatures by proving to flesh-eaters the advantages of vegetarian diet from scientific and medical points of view. During this year 24,840 books were sent for from England, and 104,000 books in Gujarati, 15,000 books in English and 100,000 in Hindi, amounting in all to 219,000 books were published by this Fund; besides these, 100,000 copies with a photograph of an American gentleman aged 114 years, proving therein the wholesomeness of vegetarian diet were published in Gujarati, English and Marathi, and 22,000 copies of the picture of the cow and her off-spring explaining the various uses of such animals were printed on art paper in Gujarati, English and Hindi.

SOME OF THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE FUND.

The Report enumerated some of the results achieved as follows:—

1. In 1,300 villages of the province of Kadi the slaughter of thousands of animals on the Navaratri holidays has been stopped by the State-authorities.

2. In Kathiawar and Gujrat many people have become vegetarians by the preaching of our preacher.

3. The statistics of the slaughter house at Lahore given below show how by the spreading of our literature meat-diet is reduced in favour of vegetarianism:—

1913.	Kine.	Goats.
April ...	772	3,919
May ...	551	3,575
June ...	547	2,084
	13,70	9,578
January ...	3,079	10,351
February ...	3,079	10,351
March ...	3,079	19,929
October to Dec. 1912.	4,969	19,929

Thus in October, November and December 19,299 goats and 4,969 kines were killed and as our literature was spread more and more, the reduction of slaughter was appreciably brought about in the course of about 9 months to the figures mentioned above.

4. A friendly correspondent has informed us that in Jhalod, Shivgarh and other towns in Rajputana, as well as in seven hundred eighty-four villages of the same province, and in Khushalgarh, Lunavada, Baria, &c. the slaughter of bull-baffaloes on Dasarah Holidays has been stopped whereby lacs of such lives were spared.

5. Fifty thousand people in Lahore have, as far as our information goes, very recently left off flesh eating, and some of the Mahomedans and Hindus have closed the shops for preparing and distributing meat-diet.

6. For the purpose of establishing the superiority of vegetarianism this Fund publishes its literature in various languages and also sends for it from abroad, in addition to which it holds prize-examinations so as to produce a good effect on the minds of readers, and the examples of many peoples leaving off meat-diet is exhibited in Appendix G of our Gujarati Report.

7. H. H. the Mahraja Saheb Indrasingji Bahadur of Bansda, a sympathiser of this Fund, has, as a result of our visit with him stopped a long-standing slaughter committed in his dominions in the name of religion, and before doing so H. H. procured a written sanction of His Holiness the Shankaracharyaji, an abstract of which is presented in Appendix K of the Gujarati Report.

8. In Vagad Prant nearly a lac and fifty thousand people have taken an oath not to eat flesh, not steal, lie, nor hunt.

9. In accordance with the instructions of Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas, the founder of this Fund, an influential deputation had gone on a visit to the Bombay representative of the Japanese Government in the month of September 1909 and with it, an application to the Emperer of Japan stating "Why should the Japanese be vegetarians" was sent on 27-9-1909, about four years ago. After that time the second section of the Sanitation Rules passed by the said Government states "Try to include good food, fruits, vegetables and cow's pure milk into your daily food. *Flesh should not be eaten at all*, Cow's milk should be used as much as possible and food should be properly chewed."

The Prizes were offered for essays on the oils of flesh reading. The successful candidates are: (1) Dr. S. C. Chatterji, B.A., L.M. & S., Calcutta Gold Medal and cash, total worth Rs. 200; (2) Dr. Miss Kathleen Gomes, L. M. and S., Bombay, Gold Medal 05.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

In 1913 the income amounted to Rs 9,468-13-8. the expenses to Rs. 7,629-5-3 and with the addition of the balance sum of Rs. 259-0-6 of 1912 we have at the present day Rs. 3,697-5-5 left.

Though in appearance the income of this year is handsome yet we have to pay for the printing charges of 30,000 Gujarati books, 100,000 Hindi books and 14,000 essays and also to distribute Rs. 500 as prizes to the essayists. Hence the whole income is to be exhausted and we pray that ladies and gentlemen, may encourage and help this Fund more and more, and subsequently owing to the decrease of slaughter they may earn the blessings of animals and of God.

AN ANAMOLY OF LAW.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal said the work of the Society was based on that law of love which the Christian sages had taught, of the purity and cleanliness which the great sage of Bactria had inculcated. of the 'dharma' or duty which the Rishis of India impressed upon their followers, and of harmlessness which Jainism recognised as supreme. It was an anamoly of the law that while murder was visited with capital punishment, the destruction of animal life should pass unnoticed and was not penalised. They should attempt to awaken public conscience in this respect and tell the people that it was a sin in the eye of Heaven to commit an act of injury or cruelty, either for the gratification of their palate or out of mere wantonness which went by the name of sport. He thought that this country in which harmlessness had been preached for ages past as a suprme duty should be foremost in the fight for the protection of animal life and the cause of humanitarianism.

VEGETARIANISM AMONG PARSIS.

The speaker next referred to the progress of vegetarianism among the Parsis, who had started a Vegetarian Society and held vegetarian dinners, and if a census were taken he was sure the proportion of vegetarians among the Parsis would be a large one. It was a custom among them that from marriage feasts meat was generally excluded. He hoped this custom would hold good and that whenever an attempt was made to break it—and unfortunately signs of this were not lacking—it would be vigorously opposed. They in Bombay had felt the necessity of a good vegetarian restaurant, but he was glad to say that, with the monetary support of the public and the aid of Hindus and Jains, they were starting such a restaurant to assist the progress of vegetarianism among the Parsis.

Mr. Labhshanker Luxmidas related the hardships he had undergone in his attempts to promote the humanitarian cause. There were many difficulties in the way but if they set themselves resolutely to the task of suppressing the barbarities and cruelties practised in the name of fashion or out of sheer wantonness, they were sure, by God's Providence, to succeed in their mission.

Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji said it was a grave error to suppose that meat diet was more nourishing and health-giving than a vegetarian diet.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman then presented the prizes, and subsequently, addressing the assembly, said, how thoroughly he was convinced of the admirable work done by this Society and how striking were the results, achieved by it. He had been connected for more than ten years with a great many societies advocating vegetarianism and the protection of animals, but he did not think he had seen any society founded on such sound principles, or one which had achieved such practical results as this Society (applause). The reason was obvious. This Society had succeeded because it had set out to achieve humanitarian ends by humanitarian methods. It was not a prosecuting of a punitive society, but carried on its work by persuasion and argument, and there was no better way of achieving the ends of a Society like this than that of pursuing humanitarian methods. The Society had been doing wisely and well in refraining from violent methods and in pursuing only peaceful ones. The report showed what remarkable results had been achieved by the persistent circulation of the Society's literature. He appealed to those present to give to the cause not only sympathy and moral support but to extend to it material support. He thanked the audience for attending the meeting and asked them to go into the highways and byways of the city to promote the great cause of the protection of animal life. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman then announced donations from several persons to the funds of the Society.

On the motion of Dr. J. C. Daji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chair, and the proceedings terminated.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH LEOPARD.

MAJOR PLAYFAIR'S ADVENTURE.

SEVERAL DANGEROUSLY MAULED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Jorhat (Assam) was the scene of a good deal of excitement on the morning of the 25th March. At about 8 a.m. Major Playfair heard a great outcry, and thinking that there was a mad jackal about, went out with his gun to find a man had been badly clawed, by a leopard and that a second man, who had been hurt, had already been taken to hospital.

Major Playfair and two other gentlemen started off to shoot the beast which had taken shelter in a patch of scrub jungle. The Major was walking along outside of the undergrowth, when the leopard suddenly broke out knocked down one of his chaprassis and began worrying him. Major Playfair fired from a distance of about three feet, when it turned on him knocked him down and seized the barrel of the gun between its teeth. It then made for the jungle and found a man trying to climb a tree and worried him. After attacking one of the constables who happened to be on the spot, it took refuge in a drain.

After rendering first aid to the wounded three of whom were severly hurt the gentlemen returned to the scrub to find the leopard quite dead.

Two chaprassis and a syce have been dangerously mauled, while the injuries to the two others were of a less severe nature.

MALTONA

THE FINEST TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Chemists.

Sole Agents, India:—

Alfred Palmer & Co. Wine Merchants of the City. London Office: 3 New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C.

Bombay, Medows Street.

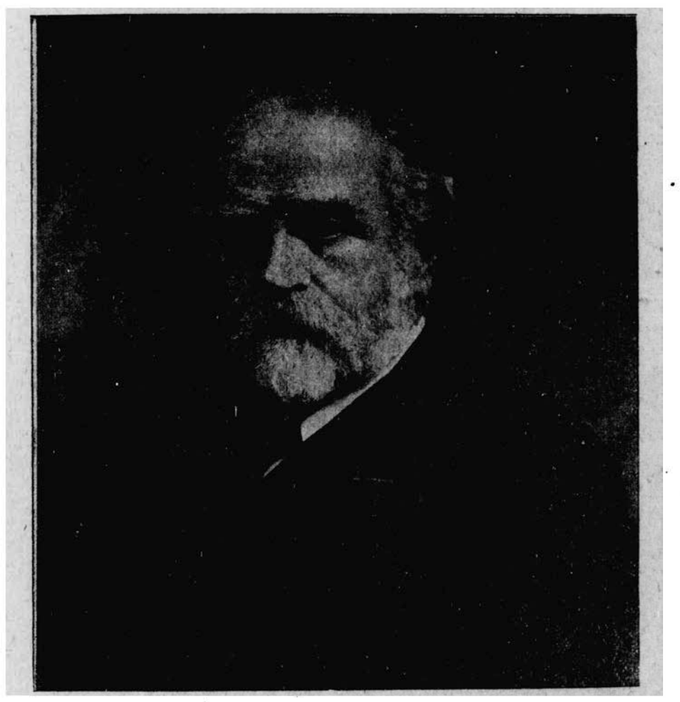
Sub-Agents, Bombay

THE BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, Hornby Row.

J. S. PATEL, 161, Chuckla Street.

THE LATE SIR JOHN MURRAY.



Reproduced from the "Sphere."

The famous Naturalist, whose name has been so familiar with the "Challenger" expedition, was killed recently in a motor car accident near Edinburgh.

WOMEN AS CLIMBERS.

PROUD ACHIEVEMENTS ON LOFTY PEAKS.

The feats of women in mountain climbing are described by Mr. Frederick Burlingham, who kinematographed the Matterhorn and the crater of Vesuvius, in his book on "How to Become an Alpinist." "Not only are women to-day climbing where only the most daring men have ventured," he writes, "but in the Himalayas, the Andes, the Caucasus, Alaska, and Norway women recently have brought back fresh laurels, climbed virgin peaks, and established records of which any genuine explorer would be proud."

At present the world's record for height is held by the Duke of the Abruzzi, who climbed over 24,000ft. in the Himalayas, but in Kashmir Mrs. Bullock Workman mounted as high as 23,800ft., the greatest height ever climbed by any woman. But though women do not hold the world's record for height, they have a number of unique ascents and desents to their credit. Amongst the latter ranks the involuntary achievement of the two Misses Pidgeon, who, expert climbers from their youth, lost their way in the mist while attempting to cross the Lys Joch, near Zermatt. There was nothing to do but trust to luck somehow and try to get down. They found themselves on the edge of an almost perpendicular wall, and, after working for hours, at last succeeded in reaching the bottom in safety, when they found to their surprise that they had descended the Sesia Joch, which had only been climbed once and the descent of which had always been considered impossible. Queen Margherita of Italy is an Alpine enthusiast, but the distinction of being the most remarkable climber and explorer belongs to Mrs. Bullock Workman, who holds several records of first ascents for women, and has travelled extensively, amongst other places in the Himalayas, where she discovered a new range of mountains in 1912.

RECORD FIRST ASCENTS.

The foremost English woman climber is Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, who has made numerous record first ascents in Arctic Norway. Miss Kate Richardson, another English-woman, holds the distinction of being the first woman to ascend the Meije, the most difficult peak in the Dauphine Alps, which for years had defied all who tried to reach its summit. It is rather interesting to note that this love of climbing amongst women began about a century ago. The fashion was started by Mme, d'Angeville, who, after encountering very serious difficulties during the ascent, at last succeeded in reaching the summit of Mont Blanc. After dancing a quadrille in the show at 15,781ft. she said that she wanted to go higher than Mont Blanc, and climbed up on the shoulders of the guides

SITUATION IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

In his speech bringing the cold weather session of the Bengal Legislative Council to a close, His Excellency the Governor thanked the members for their assistance. Regarding the situation in Bengal he said, "Evidence which has been brought before me forces me to believe that there is a small number, a very small number in proportion to the population, in Bengal or connected with Bengal, who are preparel to go to extreme or to make others to go to extreme, if only they think they can thereby do harm to the established Government. And there is a slightly larger, but still very small, number of people in Bengal, young men and enthusiastic men for the most part, who are ready to be led by those more guilty than themselves to go to any length in crime. There is again a number, actually and still more relatively small, of persons who though not prepared themselves to act yet, have a certain sympathy with those who are prepared to commit crimes. There is great risk that some of our boys and young men actuated perhaps even by generous motives, may join one of these bands. There is not one of you who would not admit that such young men are doing wrong to their fellow-countrymen, for, by this they risk delaying carrying out of reforms which will be for the good of their country. The real cure lies in public opinion, and I do appeal most earnestly to you who obviously can affect public opinion to guide the young men of your country to look on the future of their country in a way less likely to do harm to it."

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MOTION FOR PREVENTION OF IMMIGRATION OF MENDICANTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 3.

At a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council held at Maymyo to-day under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Mr. Keith presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision for the levying of Harbour Conservancy dues upon goods in outports of Burma. The Bill was passed with certain minor alterations.

The Hon. Mr. Maung Pe then moved that this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that steps should be taken to prohibit immigration into Burma of deformed, crippled and diseased persons and other professional mendicants. Several speakers spoke on the subject supporting the mover's proposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor in winding up the debate on the resolution sympathised with the object of the resolution and said that there was no doubt whatever that the presence of Indian professional mendicants in Rangoon was a most disagreeable nuisance. It they were foreigners they could expel them summarily. But they were not foreigners, they were fellow-Indian subjects, and the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot had clearly explained how impossible it would be to legislate so as to exclude them from any single province of the Indian Empire. But if they were not going to prevent them from having access, they could at least render them innocuous when they were here, and deter them from coming to the province. The provisions of the Rangoon Police Act were very drastic and if they had been ineffective it was the fault not of the law, but of the police, and of the magistrates who had not enforced them with sufficient strictness. If the meaning of the resolution was that Government was to undertake legislation in order to exclude these undesirables, then it was quite clear they could not accept it because it had been shown that legislation, either to exclude them or to prevent steamship companies from bringing them in, would be quite impracticable, and would not for a moment be consented to either by the Government, or the Secretary of State. But, His Honour was prepared, and intended to take steps to see the provision of the Rangoon Police Act more strictly enforced, and was also prepared to see what could be done to obtain the co-operation of the shipping companies in excluding these undersirables. In other words, he was prepared to accept the resolution of Mr. Maung Pe as proposed on the understanding that it did not commit Government to legislation. He was thankful to the Hon. Mr. Maung Pe for having brought this matter before the Council. It was a really important matter, and good would result from the discussion that they had had. If Mr. Maung Pe would present the resolution in the meaning he had attached to it, Government would be prepared to accept it.

Mr. Maung Pe:—Yes, Your Honour.

The resolution was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Keith then presented the budget, stating shortly that there was no change made in the figures of the revised financial statement.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Mr. G. B. Creswell, the General Manager of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, and party while motoring back from Reang Tista Valley had a miraculous escape. The pin of the steering wheel dropped on Siliguri Road. The car rushed off the metal track and had its four wheels literally torn off while the occupants were thrown out. They fortunately escaped with a severe shaking only.

A DEMOCRAT.

VICTOR HUGO AND THE EMPEROR.

M. Barthou, having now leisure to attend to his literary interests, has been telling the story of Victor Hugo's interview with Dom Pedro of Brazil, says the "Westminster Gazette." The poet was very nervous on the occasion, and confided in Jules Simon. "I don't even know," he said, "how, as a democrat, I ought to address him. What do you think?" "Address him as 'Sire,' or 'Your Majesty,' like everybody else," was the reply. "Surely your democratic dignity will allow you to do that." Victor Hugo said that he would try; but he did not succeed. When he presented the Emperor with an autographed copy of one of his works the inscription was simply; "Pedro d'Alcantara, from Victor Hugo."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April

Captains Swettenham and ... Royal Garrison Artillery, are transferred to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant P. C. Higgins, 2nd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major Parry, 35th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the half pay list from 13th March, 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel, the Hon. G.G. Bruce and Major I.H. Lloyd, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkhas, are appointed Commandant and Second in Command respectively of that battalion.

Captain Talbot, 14th Sikhs, is appointed General Staff Officer 2nd Grade, Army Headquarters, from 20th March, 1914.

Captain Festing, R. E., is transferred from the Poona to the Mhow division.

Major H.E. Winsloe, R.E., is transferred from the 5th Division to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, Bangalore.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Colonel A.H. Short, R.E., as Commanding Royal Engineers, 7th Division, in succession to Brigadier-General Robinson.

Captain Dunsford, 33rd Punjabis, is appointed Recruiting Officer for Pathans.

Major-General Anderson, C.B. commanding the Meerut Division, goes on four and half months' leave this month.

The Commander-in-Chief who arrived at Bareilly on 1st instant held a review of troops in the Garrison on Friday.

THEFT IN POLICE COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Burglars entered the residence of Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, last night and removed a quantity of wearing apparel and cash. The clothing was subsequently discovered in the compound, but there is no trace of the cash, although it is understood that an arrest on suspicion has been made.

MORE BOMB LETTERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A bomb letter was received yesterday in the office of the "Bangabasi," a vernacular orthodox organ. It contained a whitish substance and on a slip of paper were written the words "Either give up your religious prejudice or be ready for death." A second letter was also received addressed to a proof reader of the paper. Both were handed over to the police.

THE WIRELESS CHAIN.

Contracts have been given for "wireless" plant at Penang and Singapore, so that the Straits Settlements will shortly be in touch with the Bay of Bengal and up the China Sea as far as Hong Kong. Around the Australian coast the stations are now so close to each other that as soon as a ship get out of the range of one she enters that of another, and when the high-power installation at Port Darwin is ready the Commonwealth will be in touch with the United Kingdom. New Zealand is also adequately equipped, and the system covers Fiji. Canada is being spanned from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The islands in the British West Indies are gradually being linked, and so far as Africa is concerned it will not be long before our possessions there are effectively connected by radio-telegraphy. With the completion of the station at Honolulu, which is now being erected, wireless will encircle the globe.

On the break up of the United Provinces Government from Lucknow, Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Judicial Secretary, goes to the Finance Department of the Government of India on special duty.

The Maharanee of Indore accompanied by Princess Manorama and the Yuvaraj and suite arrived in Darjeeling on the 1st instant. They will spend season at Pertabthia," the "Yew" and the "Dingle." The Maharaja is expected to follow within a month.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns Wine of Cod Liver Extract and build up new strength and energy.

...CAL DETECTIVE.

...OISON MUSEUM FOR STUDENTS.

...OS IN TRACING CRIME.

...arkable progress made during the ...w years in the science of legal medi...ne has led to the formation at University ...llege Hospital Medical School of a museum ... specimens for the use of students read... this subject. The museum, though as ... a small one, is says "The Times," of a ...ghly interesting character, and illustrates ...w many difficulties and pitfalls surround ...e medico-legal expert who is called upon ... give evidence in an important case.

Poisons and specimens illustrating the ...fects of poisons on the tissues and organs ... the body necessarily occupy an important ...lace in the collection. Arranged round the ...alls of the museum are bottles and jars ...ntaining samples of all the common toxic ...bstances—arsenic, antimony, prussic acid, ...rbolic acid, oxalic acid, mercury, ...lladonna, opium, nux vomica, calabar ...an, croton seeds, and many others, and of ...number of the rarer varieties, including ...conine, of sinister repute since the ...rial, and pyridin a most deadly ... in very minute quantities is ... tobacco-pipes, and which, ... accounts for the disastrous ...cts of over-smoking. In addition to the ...al poisonous substances, there are frames ...taining the leaves of poisonous plants; ...se have been collected as an aid to the ...ntification of material found in the ...machs of persons the circumstances of ...ose deaths may have given rise to sus...ion.

EFFECTS OF POISONS.

The effects of various poisons on those ...allowing them are illustrated by a row of ...ther forbidding-looking bottles, contain...g actual specimens. In one of these bottles ...e the tongue and throat of an unfortunate ...ividual who drank a quantity of nitric ...—*aqua fortis*. The tissues are badly ...ned and scarred, the powerful acid hav... eaten holes in the mucous membranes in ...ral places. Another similar specimen ...ws the effects of carbolic acid, and the ...uliar darkening of the organs caused by ...s corrosive. Antimony poisoning is illus...ted by a piece of the wall of the stomach ... a victim, whilst the appearances follow...g the taking of ammonia—which does not ...ar—and muriatic acid are also shown.

In criminal poisoning cases it has fre...uently happened that the body of the vic...m has been exhumed in order to carry out ...ests for the suspected material. In these ...ases it is of first importance that the ...edico-legal witness should differentiate ...bsolutely not only between poisons entering ...he body before death and poisons engender...d during the process of decomposition, but ...lso between the appearances of corroded ...issues and of tissues wasting away towards ...hat may be termed "natural dissolution." ...o aid the student in gaining a clear idea ...ese appearances, specimens have been ...ed showing various organs, and more ...ally the walls of hollow viscera like ...omach, in an advanced *post-mortem* ...ion. These are arranged close to the ...ens of poison-effects, and thus afford a ...triking and instructive contrast. The ...tus used in testing for arsenic and ...ny is exhibited. These tests are ... the most delicate known to chemistry, ...render it almost impossible for these ...nces to be used and to escape detection. ...ic, in particular, remains in the body ... after death has occurred, and has even ...een recovered from the soil surrounding a ...grave.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Exhibits illustrating gunshot wounds of ...ious kinds are given a prominent place. ... fact that the site of entry of the bullet ...sually marked by a small hole, while ...t of its exit presents a large ragged ...nd is illustrated by a specimen of a ...man foot. This foot was pierced trans...rsely to its long axis. On one side is a ...ail aperture about the size of a sixpence; ... the other side there appears an exten... laceration extending from the ankle ...ost to the roots of the toes. The splint...ng of bone which often accompanies a ...hooting accident is demonstrated by a ...hattered humerus (long bone of the arm). ...hilst a skeleton of an elbow joint shows ...ow a bullet cut off and carried away the ...ead of one of the bones of the fore-arm. ...Another interesting exhibit is the skull of ... suicide who placed the muzzle of a revolv...r in his mouth against his palate. The ...llet passed through the nasal chamber to ...he base of the brain, traversed this organ, ...nd found egress through a hole in the ...vault of the cranium.

Few people, probably, know that the liver ...is a comparatively brittle organ, capable of ...being fractured. That such is the case, ...however, is shown by a specimen taken from ...the victim of a street accident. This liver ...is literally cracked in two and presents an ...appearance like that of a loaf of stale ...bread which has been torn asunder. Spe...cimens illustrating the important differ...ences between punctured, contused, incised, ...and lacerated wounds have not yet been ...added to the collection.

PENALTY OF DISOBEDIENCE.

On the other hand, there is a most re...markable exhibit showing how disregard ...of instructions cost a patient his life. The ...specimen consists of a piece of windpipe in ...which a lump of meat has become firmly ...ed. The victim, in defiance of orders, ...consumed a heavy meal shortly before tak...ing an anaesthetic; he became sick during ...the course of the operation, and the meat ...was sucked into his air passage. All ...efforts to dislodge it proved unavailing. ...On the table in the centre of the museum ...lies a suit of clothes worn by a labourer ...who was struck and killed by lightning. The ...remarkable feature of this exhibit is the ...small amount of damage actually done. ...With the exception of a hole about 3in. ...in diameter, and situated in the region

ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

An inspection by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith.

covering the heart, the suit is uninjured. The hole is clean cut, and except round the edges there is little or no evidence of burning. A watch worn by the victim was completely fused.

IDENTITY OF BLOOD STAINS.

Beside this suit are a number of knives showing dark stains on their blades, a heavy piece of iron, similarly stained, and some pieces of cloth and wood. These specimens have been selected to illustrate the effects of various fluids and corrosives. Old blood stains on metal are notoriously difficult to differentiate from rust and the stains left by the juices of certain fruits, notably apples and oranges, while stains on cloth are always apt to be misleading Happily, in most of these cases the microscope affords a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. While avian blood can always be distinguished from mammalian microscopically, the only animal whose corpuscles are quite distinctive and unmistakeable is the camel. Medical jurists had until recently no certain means of distinguishing the blood of a man from that of, say, a dog Research, however, has evolved a new and most subtle process whereby, in the case of fresh blood at any rate, absolute differentiation can now be achieved, and even, in certain instances, the fact of consanguinity established.

There is a photograph in the museum of Leon Beron, the man murdered on Chapham Common some years ago, which shows the remarkable series of cuts and gashes made after death upon the cheeks of the victim. These were supposed to represent some secret sign. On the brow is a deep horse-shoe shaped wound—evidently that by which the murdered man met his death. The picture illustrates in a striking fashion the difference between wounds made before and those made after death.

WIFE'S PATHETIC STORY OF CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.

NERVES SHATTERED BY SERVICE IN EGYPT.

Pathetic details of the state of mind of a soldier who had spent most of his time in the Army on foreign service, came forth on Mar. 6., at the inquest at Waterlooville, near Portsmouth, on Captain Norman Ernest Playfair. The bayonet with which it was stated he had stabbed himself proved to be an Egyptian dagger, pointed, double-edged, and much resembling a bayonet, says the "Daily News."

Mrs. Playfair, the widow, said he was 46 years of age. He had served in the Egyptian army, and was afterwards Governor of Suakim. Almost all his life had been spent on foreign service. He was excitable at times, and suffered with his head. He complained he had a hard life, which had worn out his constitution. In Egypt he often had to ride sixty miles a day on a camel, with only a fez to protect his head. He collected tribute from the tribes, and carried his life in his hands. These experiences, he had complained, had shattered his nerves.

COMPLAINED OF HIS HEAD.

On Tuesday night they were sitting up late, and Mrs. Playfair was reading "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The Captain began to talk about his cousins on the stage. He got excitable, and said he would go upstairs and take a "lot of veronal."

"I ran in front of him," said witness, "and locked the door of the room. I told him I had locked up the veronal. He complained of his head, and I sponged his forehead. He went out into the hall. I heard him say something about 'end' or 'ending,' and then I heard a noise like a bump. Rushing out, I saw him standing, and thought he was fainting. I put both my arms around him to support him. He swayed, and we both fell. I still thought he had fainted. I put my hand inside his waistcoat to feel if his heart was beating, and when I drew it out there was blood upon it."

She then noticed the dagger on the floor. It was one of a set of four which were kept on the hall table. On two occasions he had made himself very ill by taking large doses of veronal.

Why did he take veronal?—More or less when he had fits of depression. He was inclined to worry over trifling matters, and at times he would lose control of himself.

"FOND OF EACH OTHER."

Was there any unpleasantness between you?—Not the slightest. He was a little irritable, and I tried to soothe him. "We were very fond of each other," she concluded sadly.

John Martin, the butler, said Captain Playfair worried when he had been trying to do the right thing to please Mrs. Playfair and found he had done wrong. On Tuesday the captain, in his dress suit, was varnishing a door. There was nothing unusual in this; he was a man who acted on impulse. Mr. Playfair did not like a door slammed, and if he heard one he would get angry.

About a fortnight ago when witness told his master that he could not manage to get a certain trunk call on the telephone he burst out crying, and said, "I feel I shall go off my head."

Dr. Thomas Baker described the scene when he arrived at the house in answer to Mrs. Playfair's agonised telephone call to him.

"HIS HEART IS BEATING."

"She asked me," he said, "to come at once, and bring dressings, lint, and so on. This was about 1-45 in the morning. When I got there Captain Playfair was dead. Mrs. Playfair was kneeling by him, stanching the blood from a wound in the chest with a pocket handkerchief.

"'His heart is beating; do what you can,' she implored me, but I could only tell her all was over."

The doctor had told the captain of the danger of taking veronal, and he had admitted he was a fool, and said he would not take it again. He said he took veronal when he had had an extra glass of whisky, but the doctor said Captain Playfair was not in the habit of drinking to excess, and a little alcohol would affect him.

Edward Alfred Burney, the family solicitor, of Gracechurch-Street, London, said he last saw the Captain on Nov. 6. He was very depressed. On the way from the station to the Grange he broke down completely, and said, "Burney, I feel so miserable and depressed that at times I should like to do away with myself." He also complained of lack of occupation.

The jury returned a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity."

NEW ANAESTHETIC.

DRUG WHICH DOES NOT CAUSE HEART FAILURE.

Experiments are being made in a Cambridge laboratory with a new anaesthetic, which is claimed to be safer than any other now used in surgery.

The anaesthetic is a substance which has been familiar to medical men and chemists under the name of urethane. It is obtained by combining urea with alcohol, and is administered hypodermically, like morphia, with a syringe.

A short time after the injection has been made, says "The Times," the animal becomes drowsy and soon passes into a state of very deep unconsciousness. Insensibility to pain is complete and any operation may be carried out with perfect security.

The animal remains in this insensible state for some hours, and then gradually regains consciousness.

The great advantage of urethane is said to be the fact that heart failure never occurs when it is properly used.

"The Andhra Patrika" is the latest accession to journalism in Madras. It is a Telugu daily, published from George Town, Madras.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

SKELETON 150,000 YEARS OLD.

Dr. Hans Reck, of the Geological Institute of Berlin University, has discovered at Oldoway, in the north of German East Africa, a human skelton which, for the anthropologist, seems to be of the first importance, wired the Berlin correspondent of "The Times" on March 18. He lectured upon the subject last night, and showed me the skull this afternoon. He brought the skull home with him among his linen for greater safety, while the rest of the skeleton and the animal remains found near it are still upon their way. The remains were found with mammoth fossils, of which one is a tooth 3.18m. (10ft. 5in.) long, and when these are compared with the fossils here it will be possible to determine the man's age.

At present all Dr. Reck can say is that the man is roughly 150,000 years old, and belongs to the diluvial period of Africa, which synchronizes with the ice period of Northern Europe.

It is a wonderful skull and wonderfully preserved. It is long and narrow with an unmistakably negroid jaw, and the back of the head finely developed and deep. The ribs and breast are akin to those of an ape, but the skull is unmistakably human. There are indications that the muscles of the neck were enormously strong, and that the man did not walk quite upright. His 36 teeth are complete and beautifully preserved. There are marks upon them as if they had been filed. The formation of the eye-sockets and the bridge of the nose is akin to that of the primitive African Bushman.

The man was found lying on his back with his head turned over to the right, his hands before his face, and his legs drawn up in a crouching position. Dr. Reck is almost certain that the position is not one of burial. On the spot where the man was found there was once a lake, and it is conjectured that the man was drowned. The body was gradually covered with deposits of sand and chalk, which in the course of centuries turned into the volcanic tufa in which the skeleton was found.

Dr. Reck described the excavation in his lecture. He turned up five *strata*. In the bottom *stratum* were rhinoceros bones; in the second the man, elephant bones and the skull of a hippopotamus; in the third antelope bones; in the fourth tortoise shells; and in the fifth and upper *stratum* the dry fauna of the steppes.

A full account of the man with all his measurements will not be published for some time.

WASTE ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

RATES COMPARED WITH REST OF THE WORLD.

Notable evidence in support of his claim that there is great waste on British railways was given by Mr. W. Cunningham, of Dunfermline, before the Royal Commission on Railways on March 13.

The average British trainload of passengers, he said, was 38.5 against 79.95 for the rest of the world, and the fare was 0.98d. per mile, against 0.72d. in the rest of the world. The cost of goods and minerals was 1.25d. per ton per mile, against 0.78d. in other countries. The British public was paying 23¾ millions a year more than the rest of the world for similar services.

The number of men employed in Great Britain per mile of railway was 26.03, against Belgium 22.95, Germany 18.99, and for the rest of the world 11.12. That was largely due to there being 1,400 directors, 4,000 clearing house clerks, and 10,000 drummers.

Lord Loreburn: Ten thousand what?

Witness: Drummers—the men who make a noise—(laughter)—or agents.

Lord Lorebnrn: Canvassers?

Witness: Yes. (Laughter.) The nationalisation of the railways, he claimed, would clear the streets of competing carriers, would reduce the number of stations, and would enable beter wages to be paid to the fewer men employed.

LATEST MARVEL OF WIRELESS.

TELEPHONIC FEATS.

SIGNOR MARCONI'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Signor Marconi during the last few days has been conducting a series of radio-telephonic experiments on board the Italian battleship Augusta, the flagship of the squadron commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi, and yesterday the Marconi Company in London received a letter from him giving a short account of his success, says the "Standard."

The net result of the experiments has been to bring wireless telephony within the sphere of commercial practicability which, it may be remembered, was prophesied by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the company, in a speech delivered last August. Yesterday's news from Signor Marconi has turned prophecy into accomplishment, and the prophets have set themselves a new task in foretelling the date when all the magnificent new telephone exchanges, on which the Post Office is spending thousands of pounds, will become as antiquated as beacon fires, and their thousands of miles of wire lie as useless in the conducts as the lead in a Roman aqueduct.

SIGN OF ALARM.

Already there is sign of alarm among those who are called upon to finance the installation of the present telephone system. Hull has recently taken over the control of the city's telephones, and a few days ago some thoughtful person asked if the Corporation had taken into consideration the possible development of wireless telephony. The reply was that it was outside practicability. But that was a week ago, and among the searchers after truth in this new and wonderful field of radio-activity revolutions may happen in a minute.

A "Standard" representative, inquiring at Marconi House, was informed that Signor Marconi had reported as follows:—At the station on board the battleship Augusta of the Italian royal navy, clear communication was received by day from Rome, more than 300 miles distant; from Venice (about 600 miles); from Clifden, Galway, Ireland (more than 1700 miles). On the second day successful experiments were conducts between the vessels of the fleet lying at anchor, and the communication maintained between two battleships, steaming at a distnce of twenty miles from each other, was perfect in reception. The apparatus used was of a new and simple type, and it was Signor Marconi's desire that it should be used for the first time on warships of the Italian navy.

DAYTIME RESULTS.

The results are the more remarkable from the fact that they were achieved by daytime, when the distance the waves can travel through the air is always reduced. Night signals sometimes travel three times as far as those transmitted by day. Signor Marconi is also to be congratulated on the simplification of the apparatus, a point that appeals most of all to wireless experts, who know what a hindrance and a handicap to the development of radio-telephoning is a bulky, cumbrous, and complicated transmitter.

Meanwhile, with wireless telephony leaping to the front, the Post Office programme for improvements and additions to the present system are on a large and extensive scale. New exchanges are shortly to be opened in London—"Museum," "Charterhouse," and "Tower"—and automatic exchanges, by which subscribers can get through to one another without the aid of the exchange operator, are to be installed at Leeds with a capacity of 15,000 lines, at Portsmouth, Paisley, Grimsby, Accrington, Chepstow, Darlington, Dudley, Hereford, and Newport (Mon.).

THE "PRISON EDITOR."

A MODERN DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA.

The "prison editor" is a reality in Russia, says the "Odessa Correspondent of the Standard." He is a development due to the insecure life which every newspaper, not under official control has to lead. The latest incident which revealed his existence was the case of the "Severnaia Pravda" the other day, when he proved to be an illiterate labourer of Riga.

What happens is that by law a name must be registered as that of the "Redaktor-izdatel," or "responsible editor," and it is against the person so registered that any action is taken by the authorities. Now as it would obviously not be convenient for the actual editor to be imprisoned, either in non-payment of the frequent fines levied or as a result of a direct sentence by way of punishment, a dummy is employed—of course for an appropriate consideration. In the provincial Press the "prison editor" is a recognised institution—reminding one of the "fighting editor," who in early Western days in the United States took on himself the burden of fighting the duels which arose out of his newspaper's freedom of speech. It is understood in the case of the prison editor that if the penalty be imprisonment without the option of a fine his honorarium is commensurately larger than if it be ordinary arrest in a guard-house. In the latter case he takes his "sitting" very comfortably and contentedly, being supplied from outside with his meals, drinks, tobacco, and reading matter at his employer's cost. I know of several cases where this vicarious editorial responsibility is gladly undertaken by unsuccessful lower-grade journalists of straitened means.

Calcutta will shortly lose through retirement from India three of its foremost commercial men—the Hon. Mr. A. M. Monteath Mr. J. C. Shorrock, and Mr. Norman McLeod, whose service in India has now approached its close.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

HANDWRITING IDENTIFIED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 4.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi conspiracy case was resumed at Delhi to-day.

RASH BIHARI'S LETTERS.

Mr. Broadway, counsel for the prosecution, examined Mr. N. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Delhi, who testified to receiving a parcel from Mr. Petrie conveying it to Major Nelack, the Chemical Examiner at Lahore and afterwards returning the same to Mr. Petrie with the respective seals intact.

Mr. Lawrence Troup, Sylviculturist to the Government at Dehra Dun, said he knew Rash Behari who was in his office for five years as second clerk and more recently as head clerk. Witness identified several letters etc. as being in Rash Behari's writing Sand also a photograph of him.

Pundit Baladatt, Assistant Sylviculturist, Dehra Dun, said he had known Rash Behari for three and a half years and knew his writing. Witness identified several specimens of his writing.

Mr. Ross Alston here informed counsel for Charan Das that Mr. Troup might be unavailable later on and the prosecution might ask the Sessions Court to admit witness's evidence at the Sessions trial in the event of a committal under section 33 of the Evidence Act. As some of the documents which witness had identified, were found in Charan Das's house Mr. Alston asked counsel for that accused to understand the position. Every effort would be made to secure Mr. Troup's attendance, but he was going out into the wilds and it might be impossible to reach him.

There was no cross-examination of these witnesses.

LADIES' GAMBLING IN WEST END.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE IN COUNTY COURT CLAIM.

A curious case which involved the question of a lady's liability in respect of gambling transactions recently came before Judge Woodfall in Westminster County Court, says the "Daily News."

Mrs. Wilde, of Sloane-street, claimed £25 from Miss Ethel Clinton, of Maidenhead and John-street, Mayfair, being the balance of £50 lent. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs

Mr. C. Zeffertt, for the plaintiff, said Mrs. Wilde was a lady of considerable social position. Miss Clinton visited at her house in Sloane-street on the night of April 30. After bridge had been played the game of chemin de fer was started.

Miss Clinton asked the plaintiff to lend her £50, leading Mrs. Wilde to understand that she required the money for some purpose of her own the following day. Mrs. Wilde let her have the money, and the defendant sent her back a cheque for £25 with an intimation that the other £25 would be forwarded as soon as possible. The plaintiff however, had not received the balance, and when proceedings were instituted the defendant set up the plea that it was a gambling transaction.

Mrs. Wilde, who was fashionably attired in manuve, gave evidence in support of counsel's statement.

"A HARD STRUGGLE."

Cross-examined: Are you prepared to swear that you did not write to the defendant that you had a hard struggle to keep your husband and child?—I will not swear that I did not.

Did you say that you depended entirely on cards for your income?—I don't think so. I know I was very annoyed. When I wrote to her she knew I wanted it, and I thought it was awfully mean.

"What is your income?" asked counsel.

Mrs. Wilde: £500 a year.

How is that derived?—It is an annuity.

THE DEFENCE.

Miss Clinton, the defendant, said Mrs. Wilde sent her invitations to her house. On April 30 she accompanied her to her house in Sloane-street. It was just like playing on the Continent. Witness lost £186. She asked for a loan of £50, and sums of £20, £10, and £20 were handed to her out of the box on the table. It was then daylight, and play was still going on in the dining and drawing rooms, and there was a green cloth over the table. She had played four times, and never won on any occasion.

Counsel: You were not satisfied with the game?—No, I was not. One man won everything on our board, and I believe he is now abroad.

Replying to a question, defendant said: "They have tried to blackmail me because they thought I would not go into the witness-box for £25, but I am here."

Asked why she did not send on the balance of £25 to Mrs. Wilde, defendant said she had been playing at a house where she won £200. This money was stolen from under her bag, and the man she suspected of the theft was one of those she saw playing at Mrs. Wilde's.

Counsel:—What is your income?

Miss Clinton: About £3,000 or £3,500 a year. I have an annuity of £2,000 and the remainder comes from dividends.

It is notified in the "Bihar and Orissa Gazette," that the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Bankipore on the 8th instant for Puri were he will stay for a month.

A man named Nana was arrested in Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, last week by Sub-Inspector Rander of the Surat District Police, on a charge of housebreaking and theft committed at Surat, of jewellery ...alued at Rs. 4,000. The whole of the ...ellery, it is said, has been recovered. ... accused has been sent to Surat for ...l.

ASPECTS OF JAINISAM.

A LECTURE BY DR. HERMANN JACOBY OF GERMANY.

In response to an invitation from the Jain community of Rajkot Dr. Hermann Jacoby, M.A. Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Bonn, Germany, paid a short visit to Rajkot on his way to the Girnar Hills. During his stay at Rajkot a public meeting was held in the Cannaught Darbar Hall at 5-30 p. m. on Friday, the 27th March last, on behalf of the Jain community of Rajkot for the presentation of an address to Dr. Jacoby, for his devoted study of the Jain Philosophy extending to a period of over 40 years.

Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, a leading member of the Rajkot Bar, took the chair.

Dr. Jacoby then delivered his instructive lecture on "Some Aspects of Jainism" as under:—

I have been asked to deliver a lecture on Jainism, a subject with which long continued studies and my recent experience in India has made me familiar. We have only recently come to understand properly the position of Jainism, formely it was believed to be an offshoot of Budhism for Budha at that time had become pretty well known to the Western scholars and as it is the religion followed by many Asiatic nations out of India, its original home, it was naturally looked upon as the parent of similar creeds, and one of them seemed to be Jainism.

A MONASTIC RELIGION.

Like Budhism it is originally and principally a monastic religion, a religion, intended for an order of monks and nuns, and the laymen were of secondary consideration. Therefore in their outward habit of life the monks of the Jains and those of the Budhists seemed to have much in common. And besides there was no other particularity which lent strength to the opinion that both sects came from the same stock. The idols of Buddha and those of the Jains have a great family likeness; both are presented in the position of meditation and at an early time it was rather difficult for the inquirer to tell which was a Budhha and which are Tirthankars. All the circumstances led to the conclusion that Jainism was a sect of Budhism, which in early times had branched off from it. For what was known about the tenets of the Jains seemed to indicate a more radical difference of their creed from the original Budhists than exists between even the most distant Budhist sects. On the base of this *prima facie* theory other scholars built new theories whose boldness is proportionate to and may easily be explained by the scarcity of original materials, illustrative of Jainism, Now a change was brought about in the sixties and seventies of last century. In that time Dr. Buller, then Educational Inspector of Gujarat, succeeded in collecting manuscripts of the sacred books of the Jains; manuscripts which became the possession of the Deccan College library and some libraries in England and on the Continent. I myself was able to acquire with the help of my friend Dr. Buller manuscripts of the principal Angas and Upangs. At the same time the investigation of the Budhist scripture had carried on with great zeal and had made great progress. It was my good fortune to commence at this juncture my studies of Jainism; they soon made me reject the old theory and brought on the conviction that Jainism was entirely independent of Budhism. — —

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

I found in the Jain scriptures the names of the contemporary of Budha, the Kings of Magadha and some religious leaders of the time as being contemporary with Mahavira, the twenty-fourth (24) Tirthankars of the Jains. And in the Budhist scripture I met with the mention of Mahavira under the name Niganth Natagsuta. Natagsuta is a name of Mahavira, since he belonged to the Kshtriya clan of the Natas or Jnatas, and Nigantha is an ancient name of the Jain used in their sacred books. So there could be no doubt that Mahavira was a contemporary of Budha; the Budhist further mentions the name of the place where Mahavira died. The independence of Janism from Budhism being thus proved we were able to proceed one step further: The Budhists frequently refer to the Niganthas or Jains as a rival sect, but they never so much as hint that this sect was a newly founded one. On the contrary from the way in which they speak of it, it would seem that this sect of Niganthas was at Budha's time already one of long standing, or in other words it seems probably that Jainism is considerably older than Budhism. We shall find in the sequel reasons to confirm this view.

PRINCIPLES OF BUDHIST PHILOSOPHY.

When we study more closely the principles of Budhist philosopy on the one hand and those of Jain philosophy on the other the difference seems so great that it precludes an idea of common origin. Budha denied being a something permanent, he only admitted a continuous originating, all is transient nothing is permanent, were the last words he is said to have uttered. This idea of the transitoriness of everything existent gave rise to the later Budhist theory of the momentariness of all things, a theory which revolutionized Indian philosophy. The theory comes to this; everything exists but for a moment and is replaced in the next moment by a facsimile of its, just as we see things move in a bioscope. What we call existance and development of a thing is but a series of successive momentary existences. I shall now try to make this strange theory more intelligible without entering into further details.

SOUL AND MATTER.

It is obvious that the Budhists had to deny the continuous existence of anything and they were not remis to follow up this main idea into all its logical consequences. So they denied the permanent existence of a soul and of matter. With them the belief in the permanent existence of soul is one as a principle of Budhism of the greatest heresies. Now in all these points the Jains have just the opposite treating. According to them the souls as well as matter are eternal and have a permanent existence, and this belief is the base of their philosophical system which I will now describe in more detail in order to give an idea of fundamental ideas of the Jain System. According to the Jains the world of existing things falls into 2 categories; souls *Jivas* and matter or *Pudgala*, there are three more substances besides space and the mediums of motion and of rest, but they need not detain us as they do not concern the problem in hand. There are numberless souls or *Jivas* which are incorporated again and again as long as they have not reached the state of perfection. Matter on the other hand consists of atoms which are eternal but which are not of a permanent quality. The qualities of matter develop according to circumstances, Matter itself may be described as something which may become anything. Now wnat we perceive is matter in a gross state but matter may also pass into a subtle state when it becomes imperceptible to us. Now the problem which Jain philosophy set itself to solve, is to explain the state of things, as they appear to our experience from the action on each other of the two principles soul and matter, and it has done so with a remarkable consistence and thoroughness. Here I must go into some more detail. Souls as I said before, are liable to transmigration as long as they have not yet reached the state of perfection. So we have to distinguish between perfected souls who have been definitely released from worldly existence, and worldly souls which are bound as the expression is. The world by souls are not pure but they are defied in a greater or less degree. The defiling of the souls is caused by their acts or sins, by karma as the technical expression is.

KARMA.

This idea which is shared by all Indian thinkers, is that every deed we do has an effect on our souls, makes an imprint on our souls, and that imprint remains there as long as it is not neutralized. This imprint is called Karma, and it is neutralized by bringing on pleasure or pain to the individual who through his karma is made to experience the various conditions of life. Now as Jain philosophy admits but matter and souls, it follows that Karma must consist of matter or be material; indeed the Jains are quite positive on this point. Karma *paudgalikaye* karma is material. Their ideas on the Karma are the following. By the actions of the individual his soul becomes penetrable by matter; particles of matter in a subtle form pour into the soul there is an influx Asrava pouring of subtle matter into the soul and with this Karma matter as I may call it, is filled as a bag with sand. Thus the karma—matter amalgamates with the substance of the soul and Kasaya works and a binding medium unites with it as milk with water and thereby the soul is defiled. The Karma obscures the natural qualities of the soul which are absolute knowledge and bliss. It acts as a hindance or obstacle to the display or development of those qualities, the different kind of karmas to different qualities. For karma is not of one kind, but of eight. When karma matter enters the soul by influx Asrava, it is then transformed into eight kinds of karma, the eight prakratis of karma, just as the food we take is transformed within our body into the different fluids which sustain the body. One kind of karma obscures the soul's inborn power of knowledge, another depraves his conduct, one detormines the conditions of his life, another the length of his life in a particular birth, and so on. Each kind of karma may be latent for some length of time, but at last it must take effect and produce these conditions of the individual soul which are in its nature, and by producing its effect, the karma is ejected from the soul, it is purged off *Nirjara* as it is technically called Asarva.

PURGING THE SOUL OF KARMA.

Now by Nirjara the soul would get rid of all karma and thus reach its natural state of *perfection*, if there were not a continual influx of new karma by which the soul is kept bound to the state of worldly *existence*. In order therefore to reach perfection it is necessary to stop the influx of karma. This is called *Samvara* or covering of the inlets of karma into the soul. Therefore Samvara and Nirjara, the preventing of new karma and the purging off of the acquired karma becomes the object of religion. Right conduct, penances, and meditation are the chief means to realize that end. Penances, especially fasting, are believed to purge off karma which otherwise would have had its bad effect on the individual being. When the souls has in the end, got rid off all karma and subsists in its pure nature, then it is no more kept down by the weight of its karma in his world but freed from matter which by its might kept the soul down, it goes up to the top of the universe, where it stays for ever in a state of absolute perfection; not acted upon by the things of the world, nor acting upon them nor caring for them. These are the liberated souls the *Siddhas*, and among them are the souls of the past Tirthankars. The latter are adored by the Jains as God, since they are absolute and perfect beings whose virtuous life on earth should be a model to the pious. But the Jains expressly deny that these Gods have any direct influence on the course of events in the world. They combat the idea of a god as the creator and goverour of the universe.

I have sketched (in a bare outline) the theory of karma, because it is the main foundation of the philosophical and religious system of the Jains, and it will be easy from this point of view to understand most of their rules of conduct.

ETHICS OF THE JAINS.

I shall now deal with the Ethics of the Jains. The principal moral laws were early recognized by all Hindus; Brahmins, Budhists and Jains are at one about the four first commandents or vows, *vratas* as they call it, *i.e.*, not to kill, not to steal, not to lie, and to commit no adultery. Each of the three sections mentioned, has a fifth vow, which, however, is different in the different religions. They agree not only with regard to the first four commandments but also in according the prohibition to kill the first place. It will be doubted by nobody that to kill a man is infinitely a greater offence than to rob his property or to mislead him by lies. But this prohibition to kill, the *Ahimsa* was not restricted to men, but it extended to animals as well. Buddhists and Jains regarded it as a sin to kill an animal, but only the Jains regard *Ahimsa* in this extension of its meaning as the highest religious law as the *Mahamo Dharama* and have carried its consequences to the extreme, and as they regard plants also as possessed of life, it becomes practically impossible for men in the common conditions of life to carry out the commandment not to kill in all its bearings. But the law is strictly binding on the monks and the greater part of the rules of conduct have reference to the *Ahimsa*. The laymen try to abstain from killing at least no animal, hence they are strict vegetarians as you all know. Not to kill any living being may be said to be the principal consideration of the Jains, the corner stone of their ethics.

THE JAIN BELIEF.

I have said that the Jains consider plants also as possessed of life, to be the abode or body of souls. In this regard they agree with other philosophers of the Hindus. But they extend the domain of souls far beyond the animal and vegetable kingdom, their views in this respect are very peculiar and are not shared by any other philosophers at least in India. The Jains believe also the elements; earth, water, wind and fire to house innumerable souls or to be bodies of souls, which may be called elementary *bodies* and souls. Only when the elementary bodies, the earth bodies, water bodies etc., have been quitted by the souls, they become *lifeless* matter. Thus cold water is believed to contain souls and therefore sadhus may not use it. Thus from the Jain point of view, we may speak of lifeless matter only in a restricted sense, as most matter may temporarily at least be regarded as embodying souls. But this is not yet all. There is still one more kind of being, the lowest of all and invisible to our eyes. These beings are called Nigedas. In order to explain what is meant by this term, I remark that plants are according to the Jains either visible or invisible; the Nigedas belong to the invisible kind. Now some plants are bodies of one soul only, others, and these are the majority, consist of a great number of bodies forming one colony, trees or stock. The Nigodas are such plants; they are infinitesimally small globes containing numberless cells and in each cell there are lodged numberless beings. The Nigoda beings who have all animal functions in common. With these globes the whole space of the world is literally packed. From them some souls are from time to time realised and sent up the scale of living beings to fill the vacancies occasioned by the liberation of souls who have reached perfection. For there is a scale of beings from the lowest upto animals, men and Gods; up and down this scale the beings ascend or descend in their successive births according to their merit or demerit as the case may be. But only in a human birth it is possible to reach *mukti*, absolute perfection. I have given only the outline of the Jain doctrine life—Jiva which is one of the most characteristic of this system.

THE JAIN LITERATURE.

I abstain from entering on more details. I have tried in the preceding part of my lecture to describe only a few of these teachings which are in a high degree characteristic of Jainism. These doctrines have been worked out in all their details and discussion of them forms the subject of numerous commentaries and other treatises in the very voluminous literature of the Jains. The mention of Jain literature brings me the last subject which I intend to touch upon in my lecture. I will not dwell on the sacred literature of the Jains, the canonical books which form the *Sidhanta* of the "Swetambaras" I speak of these books only which have been composed by latter authors. The commentaries on the sacred books in Prakirt and Sanscrit form a literature by itself more voluminous still than the sacred books which are said to contain 5 lakhs of granthas. Besides the works which explain the tenents of Jainism the great number of Kavyas both in Prakrit and Sanskrit have come down to us which describe the lives of saints especially those of Tirthankars. These *Charitras* are only partly printed the greater part still are accessible in manuscripts only. Some of them are written in the true Kavya style employing those poetical ornaments which are taught in the original sanskrit; other charitras are in a more simple style of easy narrative; they usually contain a great many legends and other stories which the Jains knew to tell so well. For there is no other class of Indian writers except perhaps the Buddhists of old, who are so fond of stories especially such as have a moral than the Jains. It is to them that we owe the "Panchtantra" in the reductions which have had the widest circulations. But in another respect also Jain literature is of great importance for our knowledge of the ancient literature of India. We know from quotations in old books that from the early centuries of our Era down to the 10th century and later there existed a large prakrit literature destined for the cultivated classes who were not able to read works in classical Sanskrit. But of this vast literature only a few works in highly refined style akin to the Mahakavya of classical Sanskrit literature have been preserved; all the rest has been allowed to fall into oblivion and to disappear for ever. We should even not know what kind of works they were, if the Jains had not preserved some of their Prakrit works, poems and romances. I first mention the "Paumachariya" the first Prakrit Kavya we possess; for it pretends to be composed near the beginning of our era. It is in a fluent epic style and may be regarded as a remnant of vast epic literature in Prakrit which has totally been lost. The author apparently imitated existing models; he is certainly not the first who wrote a Prakrit epic. Besides the epic literature and probably later in times there came into existence an extensive literature of works of fiction, both in prose and in verse. This much we know from occasional remarks of authors on *alankara*. But the works which they were thinking of when they made those remarks have long since been lost and we should even not know what they were like if we had not some Prakrit works of this description written by Jain authors. The oldest and most important of these books is the Sameraditya Katha by Haribhadra named by Hemachandra as the model of the Sakala Katha. The work has been written in the 9th century, more than 1,000 years ago. It contains love stories, adventures on land and sea, court intrigues, wars, in short most various scenes of Indian life in the middle ages. It cannot be doubted that these subjects form the materials from which the Prakrit romances that once were the delight of the cultivated public were written. What is the reason that all these works of fiction in Prakrit which were once in abundance, have been allowed to go to destruction; apparently the knowledge of Prakrit literature which once was the refined form of the language of the people and therefore easily intelligible to them had, as time went on and the popular language changed, become so different from the latter that it wanted proper study to understand the works written in the ol language. Thus the old language lost the advantage it had had in the eyes of the general public, over the learned language and Prakrit books found no more readers except in the ranks of Jain scholars who regarded Prakrit as equal in dignity to Sanskrit. And thus it happened that for all glimpses we get of the more popular Prakrit literature, we are indebted to the Jains.

But I should presume too much on the patience of my hearers if I should continue to treat the subject in more details. I think I have said enough to show that Jainism contains a vast mine of knowledge and that it is well worth exploring for all who are interested in the history and the culture both philosophic and religious, of ancient India."

After the lecture Dr. P. T. Kothari, Assistant Surgeon, West Hospital, Rajkot, read an address on behalf of the Jain community of Rajkot. The address which was printed on satin and enclosed in a silver casket of fine Cutch workmanship, was presented to Dr Jacoby at the hands of the President. Dr. Jacoby expressed his thanks for the honour. After a vote of thanks to the worthy chairman and the distribution of *gulab attar* the gathering dispersed.

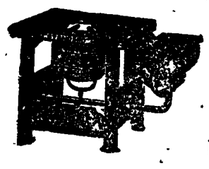
ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP

A bath with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry. Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.

Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers.

Sole Agents:—**TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI**
5, Taj Building Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

WICKLESS OIL STOVES, RANGES & BAKING OVENS



NO SMELL. NO SMOKE, NO SOOT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, QUICK AND RELIABLE.

Burns with pressure and produces a powerful blue flame.

PRICES AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,
(Stove Depot),
17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

This is
Rose's
The Original and still the Best
LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

WEARY SUFFERERS
WELCOME
Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol
THE GREAT UNFAILING PAIN RELIEVER

In all cases of NEURALGIA, NEURITIS, SCIATICA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, etc., especially in acute form where maddening pain makes life almost unbearable Kephaldol offers that which will evoke heartfelt gratitude—relief, prompt and certain, with speedy cure ahead.

Kephaldol is no injurious drug, no charlatan nostrum—thousands of medical men all over the world, including those representing the clinical opinion of Vienna (to which City belongs Dr. Stohr, Kephaldol's famous discoverer), have pronounced this remedy to be a means not merely of alleviating, but of *stopping* pain without risk of injury to the heart or other organs of the body. A well-known English doctor of wide experience says of Kephaldol:—"*It is one of the most valuable medicines we possess for Pyrexia and Nerve Pains.*"

You can try Kephaldol at our expense—simply fill in and post the coupon to us, together with three anna stamps to cover postage and packing, and we will send you one full size tube free of charge.

Kephaldol may be obtained in two sizes, from all Chemists and Stores throughout INDIA, BURMA, and CEYLON at Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1, respectively, or from KEPHALDOL, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Complete directions in English and Vernacular languages are supplied with each package.

To Kephaldol, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Please send me by return a full size Tube of Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol Tablets free of charge. I enclose 3 Annas in stamps to cover postage, packing, &c.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

"Bombay Chronicle" .....

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Let us - - -
entertain you
at home - -
to-night - -

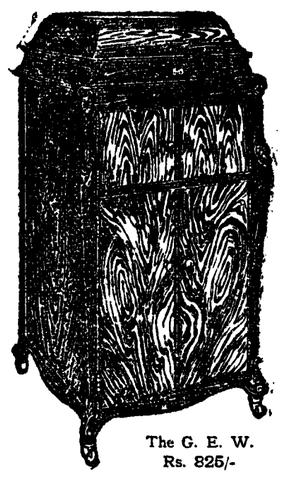
MELBA.

CARUSO.

The matchless voice of Melba & Caruso in your own home—is it possible—to-night? Yes—these incomparable artists will sing to you whenever you wish—just as they sing to thousands at the Royal Opera. *You* can hear them at home *to-night*—and ever afterwards if you possess

'His Master's Voice'

GRAMOPHONE AND RECORDS.


The G. E. W.
Rs. 825/-

The very atmosphere of Grand Opera they will bring into your home—wonderful singing with perfect orchestral accompaniment.

'HIS MASTER'S VOICE' CABINET GRANDS.

You should see the handsome new models—of superb design and sterling construction, their tone is mellower and truer than ever. The G. E. W. illustrated, has an internal horn the full width of the cabinet, and ample record storage. It stands 4 ft. 1 inch high, and would adorn a palace. In Circassian Walnut, price Rs. 825/-; Figured Mahogany, price Rs. 675/-; other Cabinet Grands from Rs. 265/-.

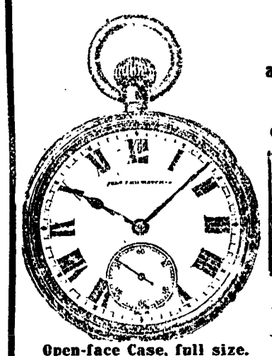
THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.
Post Box 48, CALCUTTA.
Post Box 118, BOMBAY.

Write us to-day for name and address of our Accredited Dealer nearest you, also our Illustrated Brochures of Instruments and Records, Free.

C.—41.

GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.


Open-face Case, full size.

The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular: plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.
14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.
Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

LYNSOLA

COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, it touches the tickle. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.

MADON SONS & Co.
"The Popular Chemists of India."
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LYNSOLA

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

SCIENCE AND CIVILISATION.

STAGES OF TRANSFORMATION.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

A most romantic address was given by Principal E. H. Griffiths to the Bristol University Colston Society on "Industry and Research." In this he drew a very interesting picture of the debt which industry owed to science, and pleaded for the promotion of further research.

"There is a passage in Professor Perry's 'England's Neglect of Science' which admirably indicates the present situation." He said:—

One thing that seems to be quite exasperating is that almost all of the most important, the most brilliant, the most expensively educated people in England; our poets and novelists; our legislators and lawyers; our soldiers and sailors; our great manufacturers and merchants; our clergymen and schoolmasters; are quite ignorant of physical science; it may almost be said that in spite of these clever ignorant men—through the agency of men who are not ignorant—all the conditions of civilisation are being constantly transformed.'

ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF SCIENCE.

"In this age of competition and struggle men want to see tangible results. They insist on the repetition of that hateful question: 'What is the use of it?' and they refuse to be satisfied with Faraday's famous reply to a lady who thus questioned him: 'Madam, what is the use of a new-born child?'

REMARKABLE ISSUES OF DISCOVERIES.

"I propose to mention a few examples of the applications of scientific research, specially directing your attention to one encouraging feature, viz., the lapse of time, in certain cases, between the original researches and their practical applications.

"Cavendish, in 1760, investigated the effect of passing sparks through a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen in the presence of alkalis. We are now manufacturing calcium nitrate at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum by a process based on his discoveries.

"Consider again the case of aluminium. Wohler, in 1827, obtained some globules of this substance, of doubtful purity, as large as a pin's head. This discovery remained merely a scientific curiosity until 1860. The manufacture of aluminium is not an industry employing millions of capital and thousands of labourers, and I suppose there is scarcely a motor car in the country which does not contain a casting of that substance.

MATCHES AND SALT.

"Phosphorus was discovered by Brandit of Hamburg in 1669 and exhibited as a 'Wonder of nature' to Charles II. in 1677 In 1834 it was first used in the manufacture of matches. To-day one firm alone produces in each year some 400 millions of boxes, containing nearly 40 billions of wooden matches, and also 750 tons of wax vestas.

"One of the chief mainstays of our chemical manufactures is sodium carbonate. Nearly a million tons of it are produced in this kingdom per annum. Du Hamel, in 1736, demonstrated the identity of the base of common salt with mineral alkali—as sodium carbonate was then termed. It was not until 1790 that a practical application of this descovery was made by Leblanc. This industry, which has made the fortunes of many men and given employment to thousands, was based on the work of Leblanc—who died by his own hand, a pauper, in 1800.

BLEACHING AND LAMPS.

"Chlorine was discovered by Scheele in 1774. Its compounds were investigated by Berzelious about 1800. The manufacture of bleaching powder was first established as a great manfacturing process by Weldon in 1869.

"Berzelius was also the discoverer of cerium in 1803, zirconium in 1824, thorium in 1829; but it was not until the last decade that the utilisation of these elements in the incandescent lamp led to the establishing of an important industry.

"Further 'scientific curiosities' may be found in vandium molbdenum—the latter discovered in 1778—it is only within the last few years, however, that the extraordinary effect of small quantities of these elements in steel has been ascertained, and the high speed tools which are changing the face of Sheffield industry have been rendered possible.

"Wohler prepared calcium carbide in 1832, but it was not until 1892 that Moisson and Wilson laid the foundations of the carbide industry. world's output in 1908 was about 200,000 tons.

"Another carbon compound—to-day largely used in steel industries—viz., carborundum, was probably first produced by Debretz in 1848. Three thousand tons of this valuable grinding agent were produced in the United States alone in 1909.

PROFIT FROM RESEARCH.

"As Sir James Dewar has pointed out, no investment has ever yielded such a financial return as the capital expended by Count Rumford when he founded the Royal Institution in 1799. It is probable that the industries, based on researches conducted therein, are, every month, producing profits greater than the whole expenditure on that Institute since its foundation. It would be difficult to estimate the indebtedness of the chemical, the coal mining, the electrical, the transport industries to the researches of Humphry Davy, of Faraday, of Tyndall and other workers in the Royal Institution.

"Consider the results of the work of men like Pasteur and Lister and those who have built on the foundations which they laid. The mortality in the hospitals of Europe after operations has fallen from over 60 per cent. to under five per cent.

"The discoverer of the Rontgen rays could scarcely have anticipated their application in the battlefield and the hospital. And as little could the Curies, in their work on the isolation of radium and its compounds, have imagined that in a few years our most hopeful prospect of fighting the painful disease to which one in every twelve of us seems fated to succumb, was to be found in the application of the properties of radium.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

"Who would have supposed that when Thompson and Joule in 1849 were engaged in determining the fall in temperature of a gas under high pressure, when issuing from a fine orifice, they were not only enabling mankind to secure a greater efficiency in all heat engines, but were also laying the foundations of those industries by which we are now able to apply almost unlimited stores of oxygen to many and varied manufactures, and rendering it possible, by mechanical refrigeration, to deliver the meat of Australia and South Africa and the fruits of the Tropics at the doors of the working men of this country?

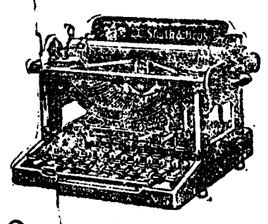
"The biologists, who devoted their energies—and sometimes their lives—to the study of the mosquito, could have had little conception that they would be the chief contributors to the successful construction of the Panama Canal.

"The story is an endless one. As we glance back at those great names of the past—Pasteur and Faraday, Hertz and Humphry Davy, Kelvin and Lister, Darwin and Huxley—the question arises: *Will the coming generation be able to produce their peers?* There are those who seem to think that the field of inquiry is exhausted, that our march has been so rapid and our advance so great, that there is little territory left to explore. Such, I have no doubt, has been the thought of each succeeding generation.

KNOWLEDGE WRONGLY APPLIED.

"Our industrial slums, our huge armaments, our extremes of wealth and poverty, are but examples of the truth that knowledge wrongly applied may be a curse rather than a blessing. Nevertheless, the seeker after knowledge for its own sake is in no way responsible for the errors of statesmen or the faults of mankind.

"The true disciple will ever bear in mind the words of Bacon: 'Knowledge is not a couch for the curious spirit, nor a terrace for the wandering, nor a tower of state for the proud mind, nor a vantage ground for the haughty, nor a shop for profit and sale, but a storehouse for the glory of God and the endowment of mankind.'"



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.,

Who also glaze by Machinery.

McDOWELL'S TYPES OF SMOKERS.

THE JOYS OF A GOOD CIGAR

McDOWELL'S "BOUQUETS"

FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.

No. 1, Rs. 65-0. No. 2, Rs. 62-8. No. 3, Rs. 60-0. No. 4, Rs. 58-0. Per 1,000.

Buy them at your Tobacconist's or get them direct from the Manufacturers—

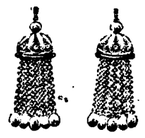
McDOWELL & Co., LTD.,

THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY,

MADRAS.

MODERN ART JEWELRY

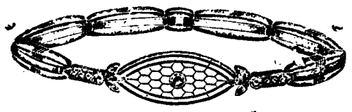
Diamond Pearl and Platinum Rs. 425.



Diamond Pear and Platinnm. Rs. 175.

Diamonds. Rs. 850.

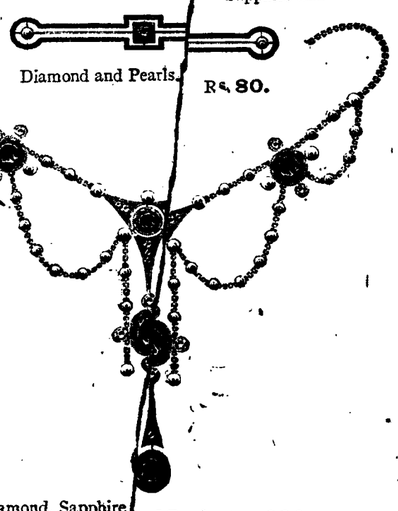
Sapphire, Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 175



Diamond, Pearl and Platinum with expanding back. Rs. 300.

Diamonds Rs. 550.

Diamonds Rs. 850



Diamond and Pearls. Rs. 80.

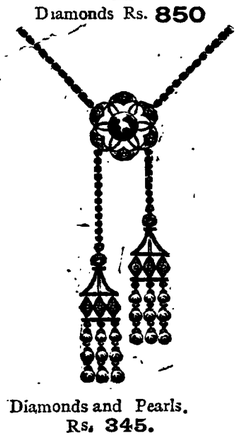
Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Crystal Pendant. Rs. 215.

Pearl&Diamonds Rs.1,500.

Diamond Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 425.

Sapphire and Diamond, expending back Rs. 455.

Diamonds and uby. Rs. 850.



Diamonds and Pearls. Rs. 345.

Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Rs. 415.

Above pricers are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

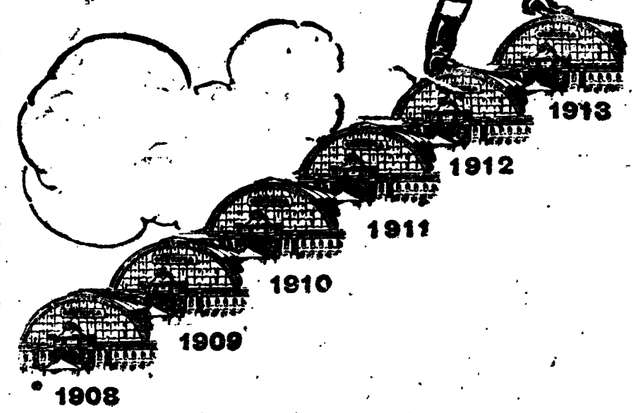
BOMBAY & POONA.

DUNLOPS,

Trade Mark.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.



The ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS of PNEUMATIC TYRES are still LEADING THE WORLD, because "Dunlop Quality remains the best and is always uniform in its results."

Motorists prefer to use DUNLOPS to other makes as indicated by the number of tyres fitted to Cars exhibited at Olympia during the last 6 years.

988 — 1072 — 1152 — 1269 — 1356 — 1400.

1150 — 1341 — 1365 — 1241 — 875 — 1056.

DUNLOPS between all other makes.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,

(FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.)

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road, MADRAS.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

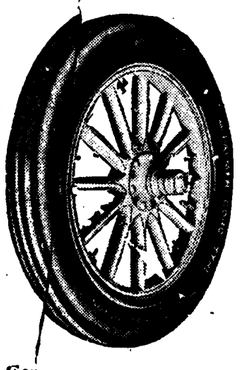
COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station.

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co



There are many cyclists who for one reason or another never get the best satisfaction from Cycling: their tyres are unsatisfactory, ever-puncturing and giving trouble every now and then.

This is never the case with the rider of the

PALMER

the only High grade tyre. Whatever the price you may pay, there is nothing to equal Palmers for complete satisfaction.

For full particulars apply to your cycle dealer or to :—

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Mount Road, MADRAS. Brigade Road, BANGALORE. Church Gate Street, BOMBAY. East Street POONA

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts Toothaches, etc., etc.

Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.

Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, 109, Frere Road, BOMBAY. Johangeer Street, MADRAS.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,000 supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

DO NOT BE MISLED.

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM. EST 1890.)

Eyes also examined (free of charge) to correct all Defects. Illustrated Return of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other Principal Eye Hospitals of London and holding Diplomas from London Eye Hospitals and Certificates by the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons and Professors of the Hospital testifying to his being "a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.

STOCK.—Latest and of most Perfect Make, for— COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure all complaints of eyes, No. 1.

DINSHAW M. Dastoor & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists 95, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

A BLESSING

TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious INTERNAL Medicines PAINLESS POSITIVE cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEADOWS STREET.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Drs. BOYES & CARR,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & MUSSOOREE,

INDIA'S LEADING EXPONENTS OF PAINLESS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.

The only Dentists in Bombay who Guarantee absolutely Painless Extractions either under Gas or by means of their celebrated Local Anæsthetic (no cocaine), which permits of from one to twenty teeth being extracted at a sitting without the slightest pain.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting, wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to. The Dentist who progresses must move with the times; he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time his *fees must be moderate.*

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

(TEETH WITHOUT PLATES)

GOLD, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN AND CEMENT FILLINGS.

Artificial Teeth fitted by the latest and every known method (at lowest prices.)

HOURS: 9–6 DAILY. SUNDAYS: 10–12.

NOTE THE BOMBAY ADDRESS:

107, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.